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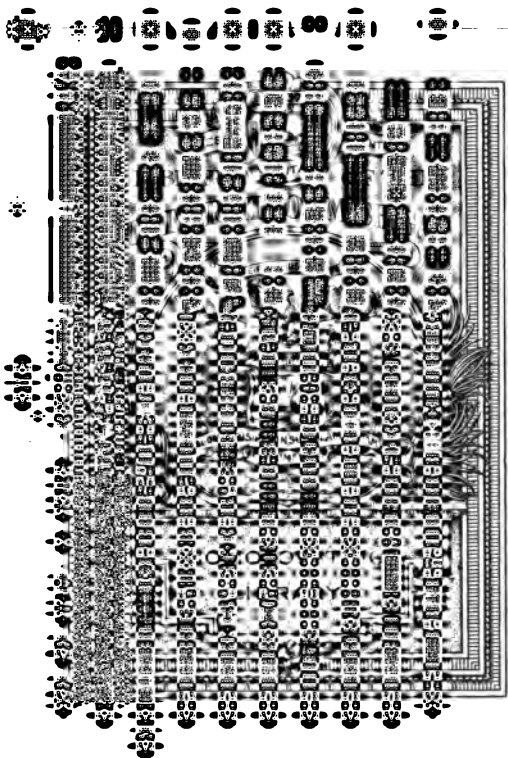
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THE  
AMERICAN JOURNAL  
OF  
MATERIA MEDICA.

EDITED BY  
GEO. E. SHIPMAN, M.D.

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## PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MATERIA MEDICA.

**T**HOUGH it may be said, with truth, that the Homœopathic *Materia Medica* is far in advance of all others, as regards a knowledge of the specific virtue of each separate medicinal agent, it is also true that it is lumbered with a mass of symptoms worse than useless: thorns and brambles, which choke and obscure the truth, while they deter or annoy those who are seeking it; false lights, which lead those who are guided by them far from the true channel; excrescences, which deform what otherwise might have some comeliness. Many symptoms have been introduced under the various remedies, whose paternity is such as not to entitle them to take rank with others lawfully begotten. Even Hahnemann has given us many symptoms which were not observed on the healthy, but on the sick, as any one may see by referring to Reil's *Aconite*, translated by Dr. Millard. Such symptoms, and others of doubtful character, should be known, and the *Materia Medica* expurgated of them. Now, there is no edition of our *Materia Medica* which indicates to the student which of the symptoms are reliable and which are not. It is one of the ends proposed by this Journal to expose these false symptoms, that they may be thrust out.

But, supposing that all the symptoms were known to be pure, all pure symptoms are not of the same value; and, as our *Materia Medica* is now arranged, it is impossible to know the relative value of symptoms—one symptom may have occurred once in fifty cases, and another fifty times, yet they stand on the same level, and to all appearance have the same value, hence the necessity of publishing the provings of the different remedies in full, that we may know who took the remedy, what were his habits, his temperament, his condition, how much of it he took,

when, and how often—all these throw light upon the subject. This, then, will be another end proposed by the Journal, to publish provings, and, as far as possible, none but reliable provings, of drugs already in the *Materia Medica*, and others which are being proved at the present time.

But even when this is attained, we have not all which we need. However zealous a person may be, he will surely withhold his hand before he gets within the reach of the King of Terrors; there are involuntary provings made by others which supply this lack of zeal, and which often give us an opportunity of noting the structural changes which certain poisons may effect. These, every student should have within his reach, and to put them there, is a third end proposed in the publication of this Journal.

Now, after we have attained a complete knowledge of any given remedial agent, we are curious to know whether it meets our expectations, for, however brilliant our theories are, it gives them an additional lustre if they are proven true in practice. Clinical observations supply this need, and to furnish this will be another end in view.

It will readily be seen that all this is not the labor of one man, and hardly of one generation. The editor, therefore, earnestly invites the co-operation of all interested in the elucidation and propagation of truth, while he pledges himself to spare no pains to make the Journal useful to the profession. Should the profession, however, not give *substantial* tokens of its desire to have such a Journal, the publication will not extend beyond the first number. If sustained, it will be published once every two or three months, as the wishes of the subscribers may seem to indicate most desirable. As but a limited number of copies will be published, those interested in the enterprise should send in their names to the Publishers, Messrs. HALSEY & KING, 168 Clark street, Chicago, at an early day. The first number will consist of 48 octavo pages, and will be issued October 1st. The price for each number will be twenty-five cents. No subscriptions will be received for the year till the continuance of the Journal is satisfactorily ascertained.

The editorial management will be in charge of the undersigned, who has already been assured of the co-operation of several of the most experienced physicians of the country.

GEORGE E. SHIPMAN, M. D.

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## INTRODUCTION.

IT does not seem necessary to add much relating to the plan upon which this Journal will be conducted, to what has already been said in the Prospectus. The plan is briefly this: 1st, To indicate the false or impure symptoms in Hahnemann's *Materia Medica Pura*, thus showing more clearly what are the pure symptoms. 2d. To publish provings of remedies which will show the relative value of the symptoms which are pure. 3d. To eke out the insufficiency of provings by intentional or accidental cases of poisoning, which will give us symptoms not to be attained by provings; and, 4th, To confirm the whole by cases of cures. Any one who knows the ground that must be gone over, will see at once that there will be little room or time for any thing but of a strictly practical nature, unless the editor had an assurance of more than the allotted three score years and ten, or harbored the design of writing a library. Much, therefore, will be sought in vain in these pages which many might seek in a Journal of *Materia Medica*. The historical, commercial, chemical, or any other relations not strictly practical, will be but lightly touched upon or passed over in silence. Neither will my present purpose permit me to indulge in any speculations. To give the facts in the case will occupy some years—the task of speculating, or theorizing, will be left to others. Any communications of this character from others, however, having a practical bearing, will be favorably received.

One word about the title. It may be inquired, why not call it a *Homœopathic Journal of Materia Medica*, or a *Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica*? Simply because it is not to be

a Homœopathic Journal. It is to be a Journal of *facts*, by whomsoever announced, without considering upon what system they may bear favorably or unfavorably.

The numbers will appear as frequently as is made to seem desirable by that most practical of all tests, the receipts. Neither the editor nor the publishers expect to make a fortune out of this enterprise, but they will both conclude that what is not worth paying for, is not worth printing.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1st, 1860.

G. E. S.

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# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MATERIA MEDICA.

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No. 1

Chicago, October 1, 1860.

Vol. 1.

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“THE curative powers of Medicine being nowise discoverable in themselves, a fact which few will venture to dispute, and the pure experiments which have been made, even by the most skilful observers, not exhibiting any thing to our view which could be capable of rendering them medicines or curative remedies, except the faculty which they possess of producing manifest changes in the general state of the human economy, particularly with persons in health, in whom they excite morbid symptoms of a very decided character, we ought to conclude from this, that when medicines act as remedies, they cannot exercise their curative virtue but by the faculty which they possess of modifying the general state of the economy, and giving birth to peculiar symptoms. Consequently, *we ought to rely solely upon the morbid appearance which medicines excite in healthy persons, the only possible manifestation of the curative virtues which they possess*, in order to learn what malady each of them produces individually and at the same time what diseases they are capable of curing.” Hahnemann’s Organon, §21.

“Medicinal substances manifest the nature of their pathogenetic power, and their absolute true action on the healthy human body, in the purest manner, when each is given simply and uncombined.

“In order to follow still farther this natural guide, and to penetrate more profoundly into this source of knowledge, we administer these medicines experimentally, the weaker as well as the stronger, each singly and uncombined, to healthy individuals, . . . and thus we obtain the pure result of the form of disease that each of these medicinal substances is capable of producing, absolutely and by itself, in the human body.”—Hahnemann’s Lesser Writings, Marcy’s ed., p. 452.

“It is impossible that the alterations in man’s health which medicines are capable of producing, can be known and observed more purely, certainly and completely by any other method in the world, than by the action of medicines upon healthy individuals; indeed, there is no other way beside this conceivable in which it were possible to obtain experience that shall be at all of an accurate character respecting the real alterations they are capable of effecting in man’s health. . . . Even when given in human diseases, in order to ascertain their effects, the *peculiar symptoms which were solely due to the medicine can never be distinctly recognized, never accurately distinguished* amid the tumult of the morbid symptoms already present, so as to admit of our ascertaining which of the changes effected were owing to the medicines, which to the disease.”—*Ib.*, pp. 721–22.

It is sufficiently evident from these quotations from Hahnemann's own writings, that he held the doctrine that medicines must be given to persons in health in order to gain a reliable knowledge of their virtues; and the inference would be just, that, in his *Materia Medica Pura*, he had introduced no symptoms which had not been thus obtained, i.e., which were not pure symptoms. Facts, however, do not sustain the inference; many symptoms will be found there, which, as will be shown, do not meet this requirement, though they have found their way from one edition to another unquestioned; and in the *Symptomen Codex*, the latest American edition of our *Materia Medica*, they take the same rank as the most reliable. The evil thus occasioned is too manifest to require any further notice, and every student of *Materia Medica* must welcome information which shall enable him to distinguish the true from the false, or the certain from the doubtful. It is true that Hahnemann in his Preface to the *Materia Medica Pura*, says of certain symptoms discovered upon certain patients suffering from chronic disease, that they "are not without some value, and may, at any rate, serve to confirm analogies on the same symptoms, when found upon healthy persons;" and what he states is undoubtedly true. At the same time, the propriety of admitting such symptoms into our *Materia Medica* is, at the best, doubtful; and if they are admitted, they should be so designated that every one may see that they need confirmation. In Hahnemann's original edition he gives the names of his authorities; but one would need an extensive library to verify all his quotations and see which symptoms were beyond suspicion; and even with this help, some have failed to find symptoms which he has given. It is quite probable that, owing to the multiplicity of his labors, this department of his *Materia Medica* was entrusted to some assistant, whose zeal in adding to the number of the symptoms surpassed his skill in judging of their value. Be that as it may, it is time that our *Materia Medica* were relieved of all such incumbrances. Having given the source of the symptoms deemed doubtful, it will rest with each student to reject or retain them as he may deem proper. If in any case

I venture to express a decided opinion, it is only my own opinion, and must pass for what it is worth. Should any one think these opinions open to criticism, the pages of this Journal will be at his disposal.

In the following exposition of ACONITE, I shall, in the main, follow Reil, and avail myself of Dr. Millard's kind permission to make use of his excellent translation.

#### I—IMPURE SYMPTOMS.

I shall first introduce the trial of Aconite by Richard. Reil, it will be seen, accepts all the symptoms but 511, though the most of them were observed after the administration of the antidote. See Reil on Aconite, p. 58, Millard's translation.

#### CLAUDIUS RICHARD'S CASE :

"When a certain man had been confined in prison for several days—had eaten nothing but bread and water, and had gone entirely without supper the preceding night—a drachm of the powder of Napellus was administered to him. The body was, from the preceding diet, in an excellent condition, all the veins being empty, and the avenues of the whole system open, so that the power of the poison could easily find its way to the remotest parts of the body. The following symptoms supervened: Constriction of the chest, pain in the stomach, giddy obscuration of the sight, the pulse being unchanged (11). When the sick man declared that, unless he received assistance, he should sink entirely, five grains of the remedy were given him in a little wine, and he was at once relieved. A little while after, he vomited, not without difficulty, and became more hopeful (511). Nevertheless, he was aware that the material was collecting about his stomach. The back part of his neck and head troubled him (67); then he began to rave and sing in a high key upon a torn leaf (537)—(Hahnemann expresses this by "Insane buffoonery."—Ed.) The delirium passed away, and the other symptoms recurred—pains in the stomach, head, jaws, breast, and now in one and now in another joint (400). But in several hours the whole system was in pain, the belly being swollen as if there were dropsy (194). The præcordial region was tense with pain and hardness (193); he felt a pricking in the kidneys; the urine was suppressed (223), at the same time he was palsied in one arm and in the leg besides. The pulse was often interrupted and febrile (451). He vomited several times on that day, and had evacuations from the bowels; but he complained constantly of a certain cold hardness, as though there was a stone in the stomach. But finally, at which all those who stood about wondered (182) greatly, there supervened a kind of lippitudinous ophthalmia, so horrible and painful that the patient declared he would rather die than suffer any longer such torture (96). In order that the experiment might proceed with more certainty he did not take a drop of any thing for five hours after the poison had been administered. In eight hours, all the symptoms had disappeared; he supped with enjoyment and slept quietly. By the morning he was perfectly sound, nor did any lesion of the members follow."

I here introduce the symptoms, with their numbers, as above given, as the *Materia Medica Pura* may not be in the hands of all my readers :

- Symptom 11—Dizzy obscuration of sight, with unalterable pulse.  
 " 67, <sup>64\*</sup>—Pain in the occiput and neck.  
 " 96, <sup>98</sup>—Ophthalmia of a lippitudinous character, and so terrible and painful that the patient wishes himself dead.  
 " 165, <sup>160</sup>—Vomiting, with anxiety.  
 " 182, <sup>179</sup>—Though there was vomiting, several times repeated, and frequent evacuations, he complained continually of a feeling as if an ice-cold stone lay in his stomach.  
 " 193, <sup>185</sup>—Under the ribs the epigastrium is affected with a tense, painful swelling.  
 " 194, <sup>188</sup>—Swollen, distended abdomen, as if there were dropsy.  
 " 223, <sup>213</sup>—Suppression of urine, with stitching pain in the region of the kidneys.  
 " 254—Constriction of the chest, which renders respiration difficult.  
 " 400, <sup>387</sup>—After the disappearance of the wandering of the mind, pain in the stomach, head, jaws and heart, now in one and now in another joint.  
 " 401, <sup>391</sup>—All the joints are painful.  
 " 451, <sup>438</sup>—Febrile, and frequently intermitting pulse.  
 " 511, <sup>498</sup>—After vomiting, becomes more hopeful.  
 " 537, <sup>524</sup> and 538, <sup>525</sup>—Insane buffoonery ; terror of approaching death.

As above noted, Reil accepts all these symptoms as characteristic of *Aconite*, except 511 ; but as all of them, except 11, occurred after the administration of the antidote, they are to be looked upon with suspicion, at least.

The next case is that of *Matthiolum*. I use Dr. Millard's translation still, with some abbreviation :

#### MATTHIOLUS' CASE :

" We met with a similar case at Prague, in December, 1561. A robber, being sentenced to be hung, a drachm of the root of *Napellus* was administered to him, by the hangman, concealed in the conserve of roses. . . . An hour and a half elapsing without the appearance of any symptoms, . . . a second preparation was administered to him from the stalk, flowers and seed of the same *Napellus*. . . . An hour afterwards, I

\* The small figures denote the number of the symptoms in Hempel's translation of the *Materia Medica Pura*. The preceding figures are from Jourdan's, which, I presume, correspond with Hahnemann's third German edition,

was informed by the jailor that the man was now beginning to grow ill. I went to him at once, and found him complaining of sore feeling and weariness all over the body; great weakness and heaviness of the heart; and, although he spoke boldly enough, and without any apparent disturbance of the mind, and regarded me with a clear eye, when I perceived that his forehead was dripping with a cold perspiration, and that the pulsations of the arteries seemed almost imperceptible (500), I ordered the antidote to be given, which, being drank at once, his eyes being inverted (76) and his mouth being drawn one side (72), he was seized with fainting, and, becoming wholly prostrated, would have fallen to the earth had he not been supported by the keeper. In the meantime I ordered his face to be sprinkled with wine, and the hair on the front part of his head to be pulled. By means of this treatment he recovered his senses at once, his bowels moving meanwhile. Afterwards I ordered him to lie down upon a litter, which had been made ready there for that purpose, in order to observe any thing which might follow. Complaining of cold, he threw up, shortly after, a putrid, bilious, livid vomit, by which he expressed himself greatly relieved. In the meanwhile he turned upon his left side, as though he wished to sleep. I forbade his sleeping. While these things occurred, no other symptoms arising, he grew silent and died, his face growing livid, as if he had been hung.

"Far differently happened the symptoms in the case of the other criminal, to whom was administered a drachm of the same Napellus, that a trial might be made, to determine whether the stone called Bezoar, by the Arabians, was an antidote to the power of this poison. The thief was about twenty-seven years old. When he had drank the deadly draught, he declared that he felt a strong taste of pepper. An hour from this time having passed, when he began to vomit, seven grains of the stone were given him in albumen; but, after taking it, he was seized with various and violent symptoms. He vomited frequently, the matter thrown up being bilious and of a green color (153.) He said that he also felt as if there were a kind of ball about the umbilicus, which, rising from thence to the top and back part of the head, diffused, as it were, a cold *aura* (60.) In a little while numbness, not unlike that of paralysis, set in, which invaded the arm and leg of the left side, so that he could scarcely move the ends of his fingers, the power of movement now being extinct in the other parts (338 and 370.) In a little time after, this part of the disease, leaving the left part of the

body safe, transferred itself to the right side, and invested it in the same way (399.) This symptom, indeed, was variable; for, when he was able to raise the right arm, he could not raise the left, and the contrary. Finally he raised each. He observed that his veins were growing cold all over his body (450). There was also vertigo (9), which was followed by cerebral disturbance of so violent a character, that we might compare them to water boiling in a caldron (65). To these symptoms were added convulsive twitchings of the eyes and mouth, and a very acute pain in the jaws (116). Frequently he compressed the affected parts with his hands, fearing that they would fall out. The eyes externally seemed turgid (92), the face livid, and the lips black (71), and there was also visible tumor of the abdomen, as in the case of a man suffering with dropsy (194). At one time there was a variable pulsation of the arteries, also a variable agitation of the mind (508), arising according to the severity of the recurring symptoms. Now he seemed wholly to despair of life, and now to be filled with hope (510); at one moment his reason seemed unimpaired; at another he was delirious (549); now like one bewailing, now like one singing. He earnestly entreated that he might have cold water to drink (450), feeling that this would relieve him at once. During the whole of this time he had three evacuations from the bowels, and three times he declared that he was struggling in the agony of death (539.) Yet his tongue remained as usual, and was in nowise affected, neither was it swollen at any time, nor was he heard to stammer. In seven hours after the Napellus had been drank, the power of the poison being extinguished by the antidote, all symptoms vanished."

Of this Reil says: "Hahnemann has taken only a part of the symptoms, rejecting those which seemed to have been the effect of the antidote. All the symptoms taken, namely, 9, 64, 65, 71, 72, 76, 92, 116, 137, 153, 194, 335, 372, 399, 401, 450, 452, 500, 508, 509, 510, 539, have the characteristics of the action of a large dose of Aconite, and are perfectly in place."

I shall now give the symptoms above indicated, that it may be seen how far facts sustain Reil's opinion.

#### Symptom 9—Vertigo.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> These Symptoms are taken from Jourdan's French translation, and will be seen to vary somewhat from the original, as expressions must needs vary in going from Latin to German, thence to French, thence to English.

Symptom 64—The same sensation as if a ball ascended from the region of the umbilicus, diffusing a cool air at the summit of the head and the occiput.

Symptom 65—Burning headache, as if the head were shaken about by boiling water.

Symptom 71—Countenance livid, lips black.

“ 72—Distortion of the muscles of the face.

“ 76—Distortion of the eyes.

“ 92—Eyes projecting from the orbits.<sup>1</sup>

“ 116—A very penetrating pain in the jaws, as if they would fall out.

Symptom 137—Taste of pepper in the mouth.

“ 153—Vomiting of green bile, at the end of an hour.

“ 194—Swelling and tumefaction of the abdomen, as in ascites.

Symptom 335—Numbness and paralysis of the right arm and thigh, so that he could hardly move his fingers.

Symptom 372—Numbness and sort of paralysis in the left thigh, and the arm.

Symptom 399,<sup>836</sup>—The paralysis of the left side soon disappears and passes shortly to the right side.

Symptom 401—Is a symptom of Greding's, in the French edition; perhaps a typographical error.—Ed.

Symptom 450,<sup>457</sup>—Desire for cold water.

“ 452,<sup>459</sup>—Sensation, as if all the vessels of the body were becoming chilled.

Symptom 500,<sup>486</sup>—The voice being bold and the eye clear, a cold sweat on the forehead, with an almost imperceptible pulse.

Symptom 508,<sup>495</sup>—Alternating attacks of opposite normal states.

Symptom 509,<sup>496</sup>—Sometimes he is quite sane, at others delirious.

Symptom 510,<sup>497</sup>—Sometimes he doubts his recovery, and at others he is full of hope.

Symptom 539,<sup>526</sup>—Fear of death, which returns from time to time.

Except Symptom 137, I do not find any of the above symptoms in any cases of poisoning which have come under my notice; certainly not with sufficient precision to make them characteristic of Aconite. With this exception, then, they should be rejected, or at least be subject to doubt. What the

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<sup>1</sup> *Forinsecus turgentis oculi*, is the original.

exact medicinal effect of the bezoar stone is, it is not easy to determine. It seemed to have some effect in both these cases. In former days these concretions had great reputation in the treatment of contagious diseases, and even the plague, as, also, in intermittents, melancholy, epilepsy, intestinal worms and poisoned wounds; and, on account of these real and supposed virtues, they were held at an enormous price.

We now come to the case from Bacon, found in *Phil. Transactions*, vol. 38, p. 287; also in *Reil* (Millard's ed., p. 34), and *Hempel's Mat. Med.*, p. 95, as well as the *Oest. Zeitsch.*, I., 2, 106. Bacon says:

"In the night of February 5th, I was called, in great haste, to J. Crampier, cane maker. I found him lying in bed, his head supported, the eyes fixed, the teeth spasmodically closed, hands, feet and forehead bathed with a cold sweat, the pulse imperceptible, respiration short and hardly perceptible. I was told he had been quite well till just before supper, which he took at eight o'clock, consisting of pork and a salad, which was bought at the market, dressed with vinegar and oil, and mixed with celery out of his own garden. Soon after he felt ill, and, as his sickness increased rapidly, and he thought that he was poisoned, he drank about a pint of oil and as much carduus tea, till he had relieved himself by vomiting of the greater part of his supper. The symptoms still increasing (164), I was called. I gave him at once one or two spoonfuls of spirits of hartshorn, which I had with me, but was obliged to force the teeth apart with the handle of a spoon, and as the head was drawn backwards,<sup>1</sup> I poured the hartshorn into the mouth. This produced cough at first, then vomiting. When his consciousness returned for a moment, I let him drink carduus tea till he vomited again several times. The swooning after the vomiting I could not prevent, though I gave five or six doses of *sal. volat.* and *tinct. croc.*, equal parts, in some wine, soon after which the bowels moved, preceded by tenesmus, and he vomited two or three times. He said that his head was heavy (66), his strength and spirits exhausted (412); that, although

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<sup>1</sup> The sense here is a little obscure. Gerstel, from whom I take the above, considers that the head was drawn back as an effect of the Aconite; but from Hempel's rendering of it, I should judge that he understood the head to be held back by an assistant. Gerstel says that this symptom Hahnemann has overlooked.



his stomach and bowels felt relieved, he must lie down (419). The pulse was again perceptible, though it still remained intermittent and irregular—sometimes two or three beats followed each other in rapid succession, then succeeded a pause of as long or a longer duration (415)<sup>1</sup> As I observed that the last which he threw up was nothing but carduus tea, I gave him *aq. epidem. theriaci*, *Androm. confect. alkermes*, and allowed him lemonade from time. About one o'clock I left him. Early in the morning I found him much better, and received the following account: <sup>2</sup>

After my departure he remained awake for an hour or two, and as he was cold and chilly he was covered up more warmly (454), whereupon a pleasant warmth diffused itself over his

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<sup>1</sup> Gerstel says: "Hahnemann improperly renders this symptom—'Two or three more rapid pulsations, then syncope for as long a time.'"

<sup>2</sup> It may be worth while to consider what is expressed in this "*Aq. epidem.*" etc.; whether these substances were given separately or all together, does not appear, nor does it matter, as far as the question is concerned, how much share Aconite had in producing the subsequent symptoms,—and first, for *Aqua Epidemica*, which may be found in Bate's Dispensatory, Salmon's ed., London, 1694, as follows:

"R.—Celandine, Rosemary, Rue, Sage, Mugwort, Wormwood, Pimpernel, Dragon, Scabious, Agrimony, Bawm, Scordium, Lesser Centory, Carduus, Ben Betony, Ros. Solis—of each two handfulls; Roots of Angelica, Tormentil, Gentian, Zedoary, Liquorice, of each an ounce; macerate in white wine, lbs. viij., for two days, then distill according to art." To this the editor, Salmon, adds: "You may distill, in a water bath, to dryness; otherwise, if in a copper vesica, you must add water, to prevent the empyreuma. This water is profitable against the Plague or Pestilence and all manner of malignant and pestilential Fevers, &c. It may either be given alone, from oz. ij. to oz. iv., or used as a vehicle to convey other medicines, &c., &c." In this case it was probably used as a vehicle to convey the Theriacus Andromachi, of which the following is the composition, according to the Pharmacopœia of Saxony:

"R.—Mellis despumati, lbs. iij., paululum calefactis admisce sedulo Opii, pulverati et in Vini Malaccensis, q. s., soluti unciam dimidiam, probe mixtis adde terendo Rad. angelicæ pulveratæ oz. iij.; Rad. serpentariæ virginianæ pulv., oz. ij.; Rad. Valerian; Rad. scillæ; Rad. zedariæ; cassiæ cinnamom, pulveratarum ana oz. j.; cardamom minor, myrrhæ, charyophyllor, aromaticorum, Ferr. sulphurici factitii, pulveratorum, ana oz. ss.; fiat lege artis electuarium, cujus uncia singula circiter quinque grana Opii continebit." The exact proportions of the third compound, viz.: *Confectio Alkermes*, I cannot give. It was prepared with "the round, reddish grains, about the size of peas, found in Spain, Italy, and the South of France, adhering to the branches of the scarlet oak. They are the nidus of a minute red animalculæ called *coccus quercus ilicis*."—Hooper's Med. Dict. What the "etc." signifies is doubtful, but it may be presumed that the Epidemic Water or the Treacle of Andromachus were quite a match for the Aconite without the "etc."—Ed.

limbs, and he fell into a moderate sweat (493); slept four or five hours quietly (449), and awoke much refreshed."

On further inquiry, Bacon found that the Acon. Napell. had been taken for celery, and the patient, having now recovered, related his sensations as follows :

"At first there was a sensation of tingling heat of the head, which not only affected the tongue but also the jaws, so that it seemed as if the teeth would fall out (117).<sup>1</sup> The cheeks were so irritated that neither those around him, or the sight of himself in the glass, could deprive him of the notion that his face was about twice as large as natural (104). This sensation of tingling, gradually extended itself, till it spread over the whole body, especially the extremities. He perceived an unsteadiness in the joints, especially in the knees and feet, and such a jerking in the tendons that he could hardly walk across the floor. He thought that he perceived in all his limbs a stagnation and an interruption of the circulation of the blood; but from the wrists to the ends of the fingers, and from the ankles to the toes, he found no circulation at all. He vomited just after he took the oil, after that his head was dizzy; there was a mist before his eyes (79); his look was wandering (76); he experienced, without cessation, a sort of buzzing, whizzing noise in the ears till finally the above-mentioned swooning set in (97)."

The following are the symptoms in order, which Hahnemann has taken from this case; those noticed after the swooning are marked thus \* and should be rejected, or all notions of pure symptoms of drugs should be abandoned at once :

Symptom 9,<sup>2</sup>—Vertigo.

" \*66,<sup>3</sup>—Heaviness of the head.

" 74,<sup>76</sup>—A mist before the eye.<sup>2</sup>

" 76,<sup>78</sup>—Distortion of the eye.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Gerstel says that Hahnemann translates "*tingling*" by "*Kriebeln und Brennen*," and Jourdan, following him, gives us: "*Fourmillement et ardeur*," Tickling and burning, or heat.

<sup>2</sup> Hempel, in his *Mat. Med. Pura*, renders it "obscurity of vision," but, in his *Lectures*, as above.

<sup>3</sup> "*Der Blick wurde unstatt*," Gerstel gives it. Jourdan translates it, "*Distortion der yeux*." Hempel, in his translation of the *Mat. Med. Pura*, gives us, "Distortion of the eye," while in his *Lecture VII.* he renders it, "his look was wandering," which is probably correct, but quite a different thing from "distortion of the eye."

Symptom 97, <sup>99</sup>—A buzzing, whizzing noise in the ears, and, finally syncope.<sup>1</sup>

Symptom 104, <sup>70</sup>—Sensation as if the cheeks were very much swollen.

Symptom 117, <sup>114</sup>—Tingling heat of the tongue and jaws, so that it seemed as if the teeth would fall out.

Symptom 164, <sup>159</sup>—Exacerbation by artificial vomiting.

“ 388, <sup>376</sup>—Tingling heat, which extended itself over the whole body, especially the extremities.

Symptom 405, <sup>392</sup>—Great weakness of the joints, especially of the knees and feet, with jerking of the tendons, so that he can scarcely walk.

Symptom \*412, <sup>399</sup>—Sinking of the forces.

“ \*415, <sup>402</sup>—Two or three more rapid pulsations, and then syncope of the like duration. [*For the proper rendering of this symptom, see page 13.*]

Symptom \*419, <sup>406</sup>—Great desire to lie down.

“ \*449, <sup>487</sup>—Quiet sleep from four to six hours.

“ 453, <sup>440</sup>—Sensation as if the circulation of the blood were arrested in all the vessels.

Symptom \*454, <sup>441</sup>—He lies down quietly; is cold, and requires more covering.

Symptom \*493 <sup>479</sup>—Gentle heat with moderate sweat.

Beside those indicated by the \* to be stricken out, 164 might be omitted as alike unnecessary and untrue. Reil calls all the others “useful and valuable,” while he condemns other symptoms on the same grounds upon which I condemn these. Those not marked thus \* are truly characteristic and valuable.

The symptoms marked “Rödder?” are as follows:

Symptom 173—Pressure in the stomach.

“ 253—Anxiety, with danger of suffocation.

“ 334—Pain in the arm and fingers.

“ \*387, <sup>876</sup>—Swelling of the part which the juice touched, and gangrene, followed by enormous suppuration.

Symptom 414—Swooning.

“ 496—Great internal heat with thirst.

The case is as follows:

“Schwartzenthal, at Neuenheerse, cut from his garden some *Napellus*, which grew amongst the flowers, at which time some

<sup>1</sup> Hempel's edition of *Mat. Med.* Pura translates this, “Continued dull buzzing before the ear,” &c., while in his *Lectures* he gives it as above.

of the juice of the Napellus touched an excoriated surface about the size of the head of a pin. Without thinking anything of the matter (for he was ignorant of Napellus), he felt at once a frightful pain in the whole arm, and especially in the wounded thumb (334); cardialgia (173), and anxiety about the pit of the stomach, with fear of suffocation (253), swooning (414), internal heat, thirst (496), and other dangerous symptoms, so that he thought he must die during the night. All sorts of plasters were used externally; and, internally, all known antidotes for aconite. The arm was bright red, and much swollen; the pain, which was so unendurable that the strong man was often near to swooning, continued for several days, in spite of many and severe local irritants, till the arm was relieved by emollients, whereupon suppuration ensued (387); a quantity of purulent matter was discharged and the patient recovered, after suffering fourteen days."

Symptom 387 may be omitted, as it is not probable that the Aconite had much agency in producing the suppuration or for "gangrene." It is not mentioned in the account given by Gerstel in the *Oest. Zeitschr.* I., 2, 111.

The following symptoms are from Moraeus :

Symptom 163, <sup>157</sup>—Vomiting, with violent thirst.

" 448, <sup>436</sup>—Drowsiness.

" 503, <sup>490</sup>—Short lasting wandering of mind.

These are, as Reil truly says, "not only insignificant and unimportant, but very suspicious;" the whole history of the case resting upon the word of a layman, and it being uncertain whether the poison was caused by Aconite. For this case I shall refer my readers to Reil, pp. 36 and 72. These three symptoms should be erased.

The following symptoms are taken from Peter de Abano, or Albano :

Symptom 403, <sup>390</sup>—All his limbs gradually became black, his whole body swells up, the eyes protrude, and the tongue hangs out of the mouth.

Symptom 414, <sup>403</sup>—[Reil gives this as No. 7]—Swooning.

It is considered doubtful whether this is the observation of Albano, as almost the same words are found in Aetius and

Avicenna. [See Reil, pp. 13 and 72.] These two symptoms, therefore, should be erased, on account of their doubtful parentage.

The symptom from E. Gmelin, viz. : "Symptom 413, <sup>400</sup>—Extreme wasting of the strength," is, according to Reil [see p. 72], taken from the following passage : "But I have found, with regret that the long use of it causes great prostration of strength." Reil recommends its rejection as too general.

Dürr furnishes us with "Symptom 501, <sup>487</sup>—Nightly raving delirium; will not allow himself to be confined to his bed; in the morning profuse perspiration." This is taken from Hufeland's Journal, IX., 4, 108, and, as Reil tells us, "relates to a man thirty-eight years of age, who was suffering with rheumatism, to which was afterwards added erysipelas. After the use of various remedies, he had taken the extract of Aconite in the vinum stibiatum of Huxam. Here a metastasis of the gout to the brain might certainly have produced the delirium sooner than the Aconite, particularly, as Dürr says, "The rheumatic material was so fleeting that it changed its place frequently from four to six times an hour." Away, also, with this symptom !

Van Helmont is authority for the following symptoms :

Symptom 254, <sup>20</sup>—He can neither think nor reflect upon any thing; knows nothing, and has no idea of any thing in his head, but feels that all the functions of the soul are performed in the region of the pit of the stomach; at the end of two hours he had ten attacks of vertigo, and the faculty of thought returned to the head, as was usual.

Symptom 502, <sup>489</sup>—He does everything with precipitation, and runs all over the house.

Reil rejects these as fanciful. Van Helmont repeated the same experiment several times with no such result. This time it is quite likely that he imagined them. For a detailed account of the case, see Reil, p. 17.

The symptoms taken from Stoerck are the following :

Symptom 120, <sup>117</sup>—Burning on the tongue, which continues a long time.

Symptom 121, <sup>118</sup>—Quick, fleeting stitches in the tongue, with flow of saliva.

Symptom 209, <sup>2</sup>—Purging.

“ 227, <sup>214</sup>—Abundant flow of urine.

“ 251, <sup>240</sup>—Profuse viscous, yellowish discharge from the vagina.

Symptom 389, <sup>2</sup>—Itching all over the body, especially about the pudenda.

Symptom 394, <sup>381</sup>—Little reddish vesicles, filled with an acrid fluid.

Symptom 395, <sup>382</sup>—Large red and itching vesicles all over the body.

Symptom 497, <sup>2</sup>—Sweat over the whole body.<sup>1</sup>

Of the above, 120, 121 and 494 are from provings, and, of course, admissible. Of the residue, 209 was observed in a young woman affected with quartan fever, which had continued for three years, and resisted all other remedies. The purging ensued after taking two doses, of ten grains each, of a preparation of Stoeck's, sixty grains of which contained a grain of extract of Aconite. The diarrhoea continued on the following days.

Symptom 227 was observed in a patient who had been suffering from tertian fever, and, after recovery, was taken with a violent pain all over the right side, continuing day and night, so that he could move neither hand nor foot. For four months he was confined to his bed, trying in vain the most diverse remedies. The pains were chiefly in the bones, but in the tendinous structures were sometimes so violent, that they made him cry out. He was put upon 10 gr. of the above mentioned preparation of Aconite, morning and evening. There was sweat on the first night, and, on the succeeding days, relief from pain. From the 5th to 12th day, he took three grains a day. Every night, and even in the day, when in bed, he was dripping with sweat. On the 6th day he could leave his bed, had appetite, sleep, daily stool; the urine passed more freely than usual (227),

<sup>1</sup> Reil gives this thus: “494—Odorous sweat over the whole body (after internal administration for several days).” In Jourdan's edition, it is “497,” and nothing is said about the sweat being odorous; nor is there in Reil's account of Stoeck's experiments (see p. 60).

with many flocks and mucous shreds." This symptom, (227), is the only one taken from this case.

Symptom 251 was observed in the case of a woman who had a large swelling in the right inguinal region. After taking Aconite as above for three weeks, the tumor became smaller, while this discharge from the vagina was observed. In two months the tumor had wholly disappeared, the discharge continuing meanwhile, but gradually lessening. The discharge was probably from an abscess opening into the vagina.

Symptoms 389 and 394 occurred in the case of a woman who had been confined for six weeks from ischias, and then was seized with most acute pains in the right arm. After taking everything and still growing worse, twenty grains of the above preparation were given, morning and night. On the second day the eruption made its appearance—"pustules," Gerstel calls them—and continued for eight days, but disappeared after the use of a purge, and did not return again, although the extract was continued for four weeks.

Symptom 395. A woman, forty-three years old, was afflicted with the most violent rheumatic pains in the right arm and leg. Opiates and other remedies were of no avail. From May 2nd she took 20 grains a day. On the second night, she could sleep some, after which she took three portions a day. On the sixth day, there was an eruption of broad, red, itching pustules over the whole body, and all the symptoms disappeared.

These symptoms, as readily appear, were all noticed in individuals who had been sick with various diseases, and none of them are characteristic of Aconite. They should therefore be rejected, viz.:—209, 227, 251, 389, 394 and 395.<sup>1</sup>

A long list of thirty-two symptoms is taken from Greting, and which should all be cast out, as will be manifest to any one who considers their source. The symptoms are as follows:

Symptom 10, <sup>10</sup>—Vertigo, asthma and dry cough with sciatica.

" 68, <sup>65</sup>—A sensation as when one is chilled after a

<sup>1</sup> Those who wish to see these cases in full, will find them in Oest. Zeitsch. I, 2, 142. An examination of Greting's symptoms, which follow, may be found in Hygea XX, 1, 106.

long sweat, headache, humming in the ears, catarrh and pain in the belly, especially in the morning.

Symptom 77, <sup>79</sup>—Distortion of the eyes and grating of the teeth (towards midnight).

Symptom 138, <sup>138</sup>—With loss of appetite, bitter taste in the mouth, and pains in the chest and under the false ribs.

Symptom 151, <sup>150</sup>—Malaise, vomitings, thirst, general heat and profuse sweat, with flow of urine.

Symptom 152, <sup>151</sup>—She vomits lumbrici.

" 154, <sup>153</sup>—Vomiting of mucus mixed with blood, three or four days successively.

Symptom 155, <sup>154</sup>—Vomiting of blood. (Not ascribed to Greiding in Jourdan's edition.)

Symptom 162, <sup>156</sup>—Profuse sweat after having vomited bloody mucus.

Symptom 166, <sup>161</sup>—Desire to vomit, with violent diarrhœa.

" 167, <sup>146</sup>—Hiccough.

" 168, <sup>147</sup>—Hiccough in the morning.

" 169, <sup>148</sup>—Hiccough in the morning, which continued a long time.

Symptom 210, <sup>200</sup>—Nausea with sweat, sometimes before, sometimes after the diarrhœa.

Symptom 221, <sup>211</sup>—With diarrhœa, abundant flow of urine and moderate sweat.

Symptom 222, <sup>212</sup>—Pressure on bladder, with retention of urine.

" 224, <sup>P</sup>—Flow of urine.

" 225, <sup>215</sup>—Flow of urine, with profuse sweat, frequent and watery diarrhœa, and belly ache.

Symptom 226, <sup>216</sup>—Flow of urine with continual sweat.

" 228, <sup>218</sup>—Flow of urine, with distortion of the eyes and spasmodic contraction of the limbs.

Symptom 252, <sup>241</sup>—A sort of mania with return of the menses.

" 260, <sup>249</sup>—An attack of catarrh.

" 269, <sup>258</sup>—Dry cough.

" 307, <sup>P</sup>—Pain in the kidneys.

" 353, <sup>342</sup>—Swelling of the hands, with frequent cough, the appetite being good.

Symptom 401, <sup>388</sup>—Trembling of the limbs.

" 402, <sup>389</sup>—In the evening a sudden cry, grating of the teeth, then immobility and rigidity, caused by a long hiccough, (catalepsy).

Symptom 406, <sup>393</sup>—Painfulness of the whole body with increased debility.

Symptom 447, <sup>436</sup>—Disturbed night.



" 494,<sup>480</sup>—With profuse sweat, frequent flow of urine.  
 " 495,<sup>481</sup>—In the midst of a profuse perspiration, diarrhoea and increase of urine.

Symptom 498,<sup>484</sup>—(Towards noon) sweat.

" 499,<sup>485</sup>—Copious perspiration without fatigue.

Greding's experiments were suggested by his reading Stoerck's works, before alluded to. He took the recently expressed juice of the Aconite, taken from the garden of the Poor House at Waldheim, thickened it in an earthen vessel over a slow fire, and triturated eight grains of this extract with eight ounces of Canary sugar thoroughly, and this was the preparation used in his nine experiments. I shall give two of these cases in full, and a brief notice of the others, yet sufficient to show in what light these symptoms should be regarded :

"A woman, thirty-five years of age, deaf, tolerably strong and fat, not menstruating for a long time, suffered from her childhood with indurated cervical glands, whose size was so great as to prevent easy respiration, and to render swallowing extremely difficult. She took, from June 29th to July 6th, ten grains of the above mentioned preparation of Aconite, three times a day.

"On the 30th of June, after previous nausea, lumbrici<sup>1</sup> were discharged from the mouth (152). After this she had stools every day with colic. July 2d, nausea and vomiting of mucus mixed with blood (154), after which respiration was freer. On the 4th, vomiting of more than half a pound of bloody mucus, whereupon both respiration and swallowing were still more relieved. On the 6th, she vomited twice, followed by copious sweat (162).

"On the 7th, the patient received fifteen, and, on the 8th, twenty grains of the same trituration, three times a day: frequent evacuations, more copious urine and moderate sweat (221). On the 9th vomited twice, the second time pure blood (155). The glands, which had become somewhat softer, began to diminish in size a little. On the 13th, on account of colic and constipation, a purgative was given, (Rad., jalap, rhei and

<sup>1</sup> The Oest. Zeitsch., from which I take these cases mainly, says "several," while Frank, vol. III, 670, gives us but one. I cannot reconcile the discrepancy, not having the original.

tart. vitriol,) whereupon, on the 15th, the menses returned quite copiously, the Aconite being continued meantime.

"From the 20th she took, thrice a day, ten grains of a trituration prepared from dr. j. of the extract to oz. iss. of sugar. Meantime there arose, from chilling the body after profuse sweat, especially in the morning, headache now and then, humming in the ears, catarrh, and pain in the belly (68<sup>1</sup>). The hardened glands became gradually softer. The aconite was continued in increasing doses till October. Menstruation recurred Aug. 30th and Oct. 9th, and on the 14th she was discharged cured, having taken, during the time of her treatment, 320 grains."

Symptom 252 was observed in the case of a woman thirty-six years old, who had been deranged and foolish since she was nineteen. She had a large tumor on the front of the neck, reaching down to the sternum and pressing upon the trachea. From July 3d to Aug. 23d she took 110 grains of the Aconite extract. July 14th the swelling was sensibly smaller, and on the 16th, when she began to menstruate, she was unusually furious, and had to be chained.

Symptoms 10, 307 and 210 were observed in a patient who had suffered from them for years before he took the Aconite.

Symptoms 222 and 499 were observed in a woman seventy-nine years of age, who had been bed-ridden for five years with paralysis of the whole left side, in which she had the most violent rheumatic pains, depriving her of sleep.

Symptoms 353 and 447 occurred in a man fifty-eight years of age, who suffered for five years after the cessation of a hæmorrhoidal discharge from a moist corroding eruption upon the hands and legs. This having been cured by means of issues, he had an eruption on the left side of his face, which suppurated.

Symptoms 77, 167, 168, 169, 228, 260, 401 and 402, the following case furnishes :

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<sup>1</sup> As regards this symptom, I follow Frank and Reil rather than the Oest. Zeitsch. and Jourdan. It is thus expressed by Frank: "Unter dessen entstanden von der Erkaltung des Körpers nach häufigen Schweissen, vornehmlich früh Morgens, bisweilen Kopfschmerzen, Ohrenbrausen, Schnupfen und Bauchgrimmen."

"An epileptic and deranged girl, twenty-four years of age, had taken various medicines after a violent attack on the 8th of Feb., 1764. From May 24th, instead of epileptic attacks, she had the most violent spasms of the extremities, so that she could not keep upon her feet, and fell down again directly when lifted up by others. The remedies used afforded no relief, while pains, as from gout, were superadded. June 29th, she took one-sixth gr. of the extract. After this, copious sweat, more copious urine and one stool every day, her bowels having been previously confined.

"July 1st there was some remission of the spasms, on the 4th a slight epileptic attack, on the 5th some motion of the hands, which had been previously stiff. July 7th she took  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and on the 8th,  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a grain three times a day. During the following days she had a few epileptic attacks, the spasms of the limbs had almost ceased, and on the 18th she could go about quite alone. From the 20th she took, three times a day, ten grains of a powder consisting of five grains of Aconite Extract and dr. j. of sugar. On the same day she had two very slight epileptic attacks. On the 25th, at her particular request, she had ten cups put upon the feet. In the night of the 26th and 27th of July, she had grating of the teeth with distortion of the eyes (77), on the 30th a slight trembling of the limbs (401), on the 31st she had a violent hiccough early in the morning (167, 168 and 169), continuing for a quarter of an hour, and Aug. 2d a slight epileptic attack. Three times daily one grain of the extract. Between the 6th and 8th she had several spasmodic tremblings of the limbs, constipation and more copious urine. On the 19th a gentle purgative was given, and she passed greenish mucus filled with worms. Towards evening, after a sudden cry and grating of the teeth, she hiccoughed for three quarters of an hour, and became as rigid as a statue (402). On the 10th of August, at 3 a.m., the hiccough returned, and continued for half an hour. Towards noon a moderate sweat came over her, which relaxed the rigidity. Aug. 11th, copious flow of urine with constant distortion of the eyes, and involuntary drawing together of the feet (228.) Towards afternoon the hiccough returned again, but was quieted by Hoffman's Anodyne. The Aconite (of the use of which nothing had been said since the purge on the 9th,) was set aside, and an attempt was made to move the bowels with rhubarb. There now ensued several spasmodic attacks similar to the previous. She died on the 14th, and the careful examination which was made revealed organic disease in the cerebrum and cerebellum, toge-

ther with abundant serous secretion about the corpora quadrigemina."

260 I do not find; the symptom is neither in the Oest. Zeitsch. or in Frank, but Greding's name is enough to ruin it.

Symptoms 138 and 406 were observed in a woman forty years of age, who had ceased to menstruate for five years, and was afflicted with "indurated swelling of the whole glandular system," chronic diarrhoea, &c.

The above mentioned symptoms I think should be rejected without hesitation; the best of them are doubtful, and for doubtful symptoms, there should no longer be a place in a *Materia Medica*, already pretty well supplied with those supposed to be genuine.

In regard to the other symptoms, which were observed by Samuel and Franz Hahnemann, Rückert, Wahle, Ahner, Hornburg, Stapf and Gross, there is no means of deciding their precise value, their provings not having been made public, so that we know nothing of the strength in which the medicine was taken, the frequency of repetition, nor the habits of the provees. This deficiency is in a great measure made up by the re-proving of the Austrian Union, but this will be found in another place. Next in order come

## II.—CASES OF POISONING.

I shall here again follow Reil chiefly, and, as before, avail myself of Dr. Millard's translation, omitting, however, the cases which are there marked doubtful, as the work is readily accessible.

I. VALVASOR.—"In honor of the Duchess Crain."—Reil, page 32.

"The maid servant of a foreign merchant, in a large and important commercial town, went into the garden to gather some roots and fruits which were needed in the kitchen, and returned with both hands full of the blue flowers of *Napellus* or *Aconite*, having mistaken them for the blossoms of borage or ox-tongue, which were employed in making salad. When these had been mixed, by the thoughtless cook, with the salad, and had been placed upon the table, her master, together with his

son, his cashier, and another clerk, partook of it, it being somewhat dark and difficult to see what kind of roots or flowers the salad contained. The youngest son of the family, who was a student, was the first one who entered the room, after his father and his companions had partaken of the salad, and, upon opening the door, he was frightened beyond measure, as he saw the four inmates of the apartment seated in a horrible condition, for their mouths were drawn up, their eyes were fixed, their limbs stiff, and their faces resembled in color the faces of men in their death struggle. In short, the sight was so terrible that the young man began to tremble with fright and to call for help, whereupon the whole household came running up, and perceiving the unfortunate condition of their master and those with him, medical aid was at once sent for. The physicians perceived instantly, upon their arrival, that some deadly poison had been taken, and, some leaves of the *Napellus* being found in the salad plate, concluded that it was by this plant that the poisoning had been produced, and although the physicians administered the most powerful antidotes, and used all possible means to save these four persons, they succeeded with but two of them, the father and the clerk, who had probably eaten less of the salad, and were, perhaps, of a stronger constitution, for the son and the cashier had to pay with their lives for their unfortunate repast and the poisoned salad."

[Case II, by Bacon, and Case III, by Rödder, have already been given on pp. 12 and 15.]

IV. PALLAS.—"Five persons drank each a glass of brandy, in which, by some mistake, the roots of *Aconitum Napellus* had been left to macerate. The poison manifested itself in a short time, and in three hours three of them died, with the following symptoms: Burning sensation in the throat and belly; inclination to vomit, followed shortly afterward by vomiting and diarrhoea, with pain in the stomach and abdomen; face bloated and abdomen swollen."

V. RICHARD DIX.—"A child a year old had been playing with a piece of the root of *Aconitum Napellus*, and had swallowed a portion of it. Vomiting set in, with a strong tendency to stupor. The child seemed to suffer great pain. The pulse was slow and interrupted, the pupils dilated. A cure was effected by means of external and internal remedies, particularly by effusions, sinapisms, and turpentine enemata."

VI. *Journal de Chemie Med.*, Fevr. 1840, p. 94.—“At Suippes, a child twenty-one months old, full of life, being taken by his mother into the garden, stopped by a plant of Acon. Nap., and breaking a branch from it, tore off some of the leaves and two or three blossoms, which he swallowed. His mother, who was occupied close by, soon perceived what her child had done, and, though she was not aware of the dangerous character of the plant, took it away and threw it at a distance. It was, unfortunately, too late. In half an hour the child began to stagger in his gait; his face became animated, and at last he was unable to stand. His parents thinking, at first, that some wine had been given their child at some of the neighbors, gave themselves very little uneasiness about his condition. As, however, the symptoms increased, and as the little sufferer complained constantly of pain in the belly, a physician was sent for two hours after the first symptoms had appeared, who, recognizing at once all the symptoms of poisoning, administered, with all possible speed, several spoonfuls of an emetic potion, which had the effect of producing immediate vomiting. But assistance had, unhappily, been summoned too late. At the moment when they were about repeating the same potion, the physician saw the eyes become convulsed, the jaws close tightly, the body stiffen and curve backwards, and the limbs give way in convulsive movements. Five minutes after, the child had ceased to breathe.”

VII. PEREIRA. *Mat. Med.*, vol. II., p. 742.—“In December, 1836, Mr. Prescott, aged 58, residing in the City Road, planted in his garden a few pieces of horse-radish. On February 5th, 1837, he observed some green shoots, which he supposed to be those of horse-radish. He dug up three of them. The roots (samples of which were given, and have yielded me thriving plants of *Aconitum Napellus*) were tap-shaped and small. Perhaps a very small walnut would exceed in bulk that of the whole root. These roots were washed, scraped, placed on a plate with some vinegar, and eaten at dinner (at two o'clock), with roast beef, by Prescott, his wife (aged 57), and a child (aged 5). It was remarked at dinner that the root was very mild, and had no pungency of horse-radish. After the family had dined, about one root was left, so that two had been eaten at dinner; the greater part (perhaps one or one and a half roots) by the husband. About three-quarters of an hour after dinner, Mr. Prescott complained of burning and numbness of the lips, mouth and throat, and which soon after extended to the stomach, and was accom-

panied with vomiting. The matters ejected were, first, his dinner, and afterwards a frothy mucus; but at no time was any blood brought up. The vomiting was very violent and constant for an hour, and continued more or less until within half an hour of his death. An emetic was swallowed at quarter past four o'clock, and therefore the subsequent vomiting may be ascribed, in part at least, to this. His extremities were cold, but his chest was warm. The head was bathed in a cold sweat. His eyes, to use the expression of his neighbor, were 'glaring.' He complained of violent pain in the head, and trembled excessively. The last symptom might, perhaps, be in part owing to his terror of the mistake he had committed. The lips were blue. His mental faculties were not disordered; on this point I made particular inquiry, and I was assured that he was neither delirious nor sleepy, but was quite conscious until within two minutes of his death. He had no cramp, spasm, or convulsion: the only approach to it was trembling. He frequently put his hand to his throat. Though exceedingly weak, he did not lose his power over the voluntary muscles, for within a few minutes of his death he was able, with the assistance of his neighbor, to walk to the water-closet. His bowels were acted on once only after dinner, and that on the occasion just mentioned, which was about an hour after he had taken the emetic and some castor oil. His breathing was, apparently, unaffected. On his return from the water-closet he was put to bed, and within a few minutes expired, apparently in a fainting state. Death occurred about four hours after dinner.

"Mrs. Prescott was affected in a similar way. She had the same burning and numbness of the lips, mouth, throat and stomach, and violent vomiting. She experienced a curious sensation of numbness in the hands, arms and legs, and she lost the power of articulating, so that she was unable to tell the address of her son. Her attempts to speak were attended with unintelligible sounds only. She experienced great muscular debility, and was unable to stand. In this respect her condition differed from that of her husband, who could both stand and walk. She felt stiffness of, and difficulty in moving her limbs. She had no cramp, spasms, or convulsions. The only approach thereto was the stiffness of the muscles when she attempted to put them in action, as in her attempts to wipe her face. Some of the external senses were disordered: thus, to use her expression, though her eyes were wide open, her sight was very dim, and surrounding objects were seen indistinctly. The hearing was unaffected. The sensibility of the body was

greatly impaired; her face and throat were almost insensible to touch. She felt very giddy, but was neither delirious nor sleepy. For the most part she was conscious, but at times scarcely knew what was passing around her. Her body and extremities were cold. She was frequently pulling her throat about, but she knew not why. Five or six hours after dinner she began to recover, and her natural warmth returned. The remedies employed were an emetic, castor oil, pediluvia, rum and water, and some 'warm' medicine given her by a neighboring practitioner.

"The child was similarly but more slightly affected, except that she evinced a slight tendency to sleep. Like the others, she was constantly putting her hands to her throat."

VIII. SHERWEN. *Oest. Zeitschr.*, I., 2, 118.—"Dr. Sherwen had put about half a gallon of alcohol upon a pound and a half of the half dried Aconite root, into a bottle, for the purpose of making a tincture, and having been called away, he left this mixture standing without having been shaken. Two days later he was called home in haste, in the forenoon, as the cook had been taken suddenly ill.

"He found her in bed, lying upon her back, her eyes fixed, the pupils contracted, countenance livid, jaw rigid, cold and pulseless in the extremities, respiration short, imperfect and laborious, the heart beating feebly, occasional sighing, tossing of the arms about, with a rattling and vibratory motion of the trachea.

"The patient said that, being troubled with toothache that morning, she took some liquid from the above mentioned bottle into her mouth, and afterwards swallowed it, because she thought there was brandy in it. She received, immediately, half a drachm of Sulph. Zinc, dissolved in alcohol. This induced an attack of convulsions, in which the eyes were drawn up under the lids, the hands clenched and pressed firmly against the breast, the teeth firmly set, and thick, foamy saliva issuing from between the teeth. The urine and feces were discharged unconsciously. As the convulsion passed off after a few minutes, vomiting was induced by tickling the throat with a feather, in consequence of which the pulse became perceptible at the wrist. Assiduous drinking, and warm water, and the continued use of the feather, induced at length still more violent vomiting, after which she could see better, and the pulse was more perceptible. Some time after, the vomiting returned again, but was now bilious. At this juncture, Dr. S., seeing



the swelling of the jugular veins, and considering the constitution of the patient, suspected congestion of the brain, and took twenty ounces of blood from the right jugular. Ten ounces were hardly discharged, when the patient exclaimed that she felt better. She soon assumed a natural expression, the breathing was easier, and she said that it seemed to her as if she were transported from a close, dark, hot room into a light one. After the bleeding, turns of vomiting again ensued, but less violent; the pulse was fuller (58 in a minute), and intermitted every fourth beat; the oppression of the præcordia was less. The pulse gradually rose to 70, and, indeed, in the evening, it was up to 100, at which time the skin was hot and dry. On the day following, the pulse remained small, she slept less, the tongue was coated, headache, desquamation of the hands, &c. On the following morning the patient occupied herself with her culinary duties, and was nearly well.

"Of her sensations after taking the tincture, she gave the following account: 'At first I felt a pricking and tingling in the arms and fingers, numbness in the shoulders, in the tongue, and in the mouth, finally, also, in the legs and feet. Somewhat later, a sensation of swelling of the face and constriction of the throat set in. After looking in the glass, and seeing how blue and disfigured my face was, I attempted to go to bed, but my feet refused their office, and I fell upon the stairs.' In this state she was found."

IX. BALDRIANI. Oester. Zeitschrift, I., 2, 115; Reil, p. 40; Hempel's Lectures, p. 97.—I shall satisfy myself with a mere reference to these cases, as the patients were affected with scurvy and other diseases, though some of the symptoms are characteristic of Aconite.

X. GEOGHEGAN. Reil, p. 41; Christison on Poison, p. 61.—"In 1841, Mary Ann McConkey was found guilty, before the Assizes at Monaghan, of having poisoned her husband with the root of the "Blue Rocket" (Irish name for *Aconitum Napellus*), and confessed the deed. She had prepared a dish by itself for him, while the family ate from a large dish and were unharmed. But her husband was taken violently ill, immediately after dinner, and died; and a neighbor, accidentally present, who partook, though sparingly, of the same dish with him, was also similarly and violently affected, but recovered. The deceased, before finishing the greens, said they had a disagreeable, sharp taste,

and was seized soon after with burning at the heart, tenderness at the pit of the stomach, vomiting, coldness, a sense of biting in the tongue, and tingling through the whole flesh, excessive restlessness, occasional incoherence, locked jaw, clenching of the hands and frothing at the mouth, and he expired three hours after the meal. His neighbor, ten minutes after finishing his greens, experienced a sense of pricking in his mouth, and burning in the throat, gullet and stomach; then salivation, a feeling of swelling in the face, without actual fulness, general numbness and creeping in the skin; next, excessive restlessness, coldness of the integuments, dimness of sight and stupor. About an hour after the meal he became speechless, repeatedly fainted, frothed at the mouth, and clenched his hands. Vomiting ensued, with considerable relief, and subsequently he had frequent attacks of it, with purging, tenderness of the epigastrium, cramps and tingling in the flesh; and from these symptoms he recovered so slowly as to be unable to work for five weeks. The only morbid appearance of any note in the body of the deceased, was a number of irregular brownish-black patches on the inside of the stomach. No poison could be detected in the contents or tissues of the stomach."

XI. J. W. REID. Reil, p. 41.—"A girl, aged thirteen, drank at noon on the fifth of January, 1844, about an ounce and three drachms of a mixture of the tincture to the ounce of water. In a few minutes she complained of burning heat in the mouth and stomach, and tingling with lancinating pains in the extremities. She was then seized with sickness, vomiting, dimness of sight, headache, great confusion of ideas, and almost complete muscular depression. Her face was pale, and the whole surface was covered with clammy sweat. The vomiting continued for an hour and a half, the confusion of ideas, dimness of sight, and general prostration for the next four hours; the burning in the mouth then disappeared, but the tingling endured for some hours longer. Stimulants were freely administered; in the evening she felt much better, and with the exception of weakness, was quite well the next morning."

XII. FLEMING. Reil, p. 42.

"A child, three years of age, swallowed a piece of bread, soaked in the tincture of Aconite, given to it by an elder sister, who believed it to be something sweet. The tincture, which had been used for toothache, was incautiously left in a drawer in the nursery. In a short time, vomiting and drowsiness, with

feebleness of the limbs and staggering, came on. A medical man was sent for, and arrived half an hour after the poison had been taken. He found the face blanched, the surface cold, and its sensibility blunted, the pupils much dilated, the breathing depressed, and the pulse hardly perceptible. The drowsiness and vomiting still continued, the matter vomited being white and frothy. There was complete muscular prostration, the head falling down upon the shoulders when the body was raised.

"Ipecacuanha-wine was given, with the effect of increasing the vomiting, and a purgative enema operated freely; vinegar and water, also administered at intervals. The symptoms slowly improved, and, in six hours, the child fell asleep. It started much, but awoke next morning quite well."

XIII. J. DEVAY. Reil, p. 42.—"On the twenty-sixth of October, 1843, at half past eight o'clock, an employé in a drug store, by the name of Grimaud, thirty-five years of age, of a lymphatic temperament and remarkably strong constitution, swallowed, by mistake, forty grammes of the alcoholic tincture of Aconite.

"He was soon made aware of his mistake by a feeling of warmth and constriction in his throat, and immediately took, to guard against any ill effects, five centigr. Tart-stib. in water, almost without effect. Excessive restlessness set in, which left him in no place, and he complained constantly of burning in the throat along the course of the œsophagus. The physician who now saw the patient, found the intellect clear, the senses unimpaired, the tongue whitish, some nausea, no colic. The first action of the poison was manifested particularly in the organs of locomotion, namely, in the lower extremities, which were constantly in motion, even while he was seated. When he attempted to walk, his legs knocked together, and gave a peculiar and staggering appearance to his gait.

"A second emetic of Ipecac. was administered, which was followed, in seven or eight minutes, by copious vomiting.

"Immediately after taking the emetic, the patient complained of great pain in the throat, excessive restlessness, and fear of death. At eleven o'clock in the evening he was unable to stand upright, and was taken with convulsions of the following character: Upper and lower extremities drawn in, the fingers, with the closed thumb, closely clenched towards the palm of the hand, the feet in a state of permanent adduction. There was no shaking. The face was at the same time covered with

cold clammy sweat, the eyes were turned upwards, so that only the white could be seen ; the physiognomy had something fearful about it. Radial and temporal arteries pulseless. This condition lasted about three minutes, whereupon the patient expressed the great anxiety which he felt, and insisted that his last hour had arrived. His consciousness was not at all disturbed, but he was totally blind, so that he could distinguish neither persons nor objects. The symptoms described, alternated with nausea and occasional vomiting. An hour and a half later there was no change ; great weariness and anxiety.

" Ordered another emetic, which acted well, but afforded no relief ; clysters of Sulphur, Natrum ; ice water for a drink.

" At one o'clock the sight returned, but the fits were more frequent and more violent than ever ; the temperature of the skin sank every moment ; the patient experienced a shiver, followed by icy coldness ; hippocratic face, head drawn forcibly backwards ; during the attacks, the joints cracked ; the respiration was rattling. Notwithstanding his painful condition, the patient comprehended everything that was said to him, and did not complain of pain in the abdomen. The palms of the hands and the fore-arms were, from the first convulsion, so destitute of sensibility that they did not feel deep pricking with a needle.

" Ordered sinapisms over the whole body, with the exception of the belly ; internally, Iodide of Potassium, with Iodine in solution.

" Reaction first set in at three o'clock in the morning. The pulsations of the heart were perceptible, and the pulse rose ; some vomiting succeeded, and with the returning warmth, a feeling of general comfort.

" Ordered Spir. Mindereri, in Inf. Menthæ and molasses.

" At four o'clock in the morning the aspect of things was still better ; there was profuse perspiration, the pulse was 125, the breathing was free, and the hands had recovered their sensibility. At six o'clock the patient slept for half an hour. Upon waking, he complained of a feeling of general exhaustion. Urine scanty and thick. The sleep on the two following days was somewhat disturbed. On the third day the patient was able to leave his room ; the appetite was good, and with the exception of a change in the expression of the physiognomy, which had in it something frightful and inane, there were no signs of illness about the patient."

XIV. SCHNABEL. Reil, p. 44.—" In the case of a boy, seven years of age, there set in, shortly after eating Aconite

leaves, great indisposition, nausea, strong congestion to the head, with light delirium. An emetic being immediately administered, the pain in the stomach and intestines ceased, the abdomen was no longer sore, only a drowsy condition lingered behind for several days, and the patient seemed, upon swallowing, to have pain in the mouth and throat. The extremities were cool and moist, the head hot, the pulse frequent and tremulous, the pupils motionless, the urine and fæces suppressed. On the third day the whole body became œdematous, which condition continued until the tenth day, with mild convulsions. Recovery.

"In the case of another boy, cedema of the whole body and convulsions resulted from eating Aconite leaves."

XV. Reil, p. 45.—"A prisoner in a penitentiary at Bristol, by the name of Emma Forty, took, instead of the tincture of Cinchona, which had been prescribed for her by the Sister of Charity in attendance, a mixture of the tincture of Aconite with Morphine. Death followed almost instantaneously; the dose—which is not given—was evidently very strong. The post-mortem examination showed that her death had been caused by poisoning with Aconite."

XVI. RAMSAY. Reil, p. 45.—"A boy, fourteen years of age, ate the leaves of Aconite instead of parsley. In two hours a burning in the mouth and stomach set in, soon followed by cramps, and in seven hours by death. On making an examination after death, the stomach was found deeply congested, flecked with dark spots, and a large quantity (a pound) of fluid blood was found within the cranium."

XVII. HENRY M. GRAY. Reil, p. 46.—"A boy in good health, fourteen years of age, complaining, after a hearty supper, of pain in the stomach, a relation gave him, as he believed, a tablespoonful of brandy and water. A more careful examination, however, showed the supposed brandy to consist of the tincture of Aconite. Scarcely fifteen minutes had elapsed when the patient complained of a feeling of anxiety, the pupils were dilated and not easily moveable; motion difficult, the head felt dull, and there was nausea, followed by vomiting a little slime. An emetic of the Sulphate of Zinc, which was immediately administered, was followed by copious vomiting; but the patient complained of severe pain in the œsophagus and stomach, and a feeling of general weakness and fatigue; the pulse fell to 45, the extremities were cold, the pupils widely dilated and almost motionless, the sight almost disappeared,

and the patient began to toss restlessly about. Under the use of an evacuant clyster, stimulating frictions, warmth applied to the limbs, brandy internally, and diluted drinks, there was, for half an hour, an apparent amelioration of the symptoms; but the collapse soon returned, the respiration became retarded and difficult, the muscles of the neck and back grew rigid, the body was flat, deglutition impossible, death took place suddenly, with full consciousness, two hours after swallowing the poisoned drink."

XVIII. Reil, p. 46.—"B. R., thirty years of age, a wood-cutter by occupation, perfectly healthy, ate, on the sixth of March, 1855, some greens, which, together with horse-radish, consisted for the most part of Aconite roots. While eating he complained of the unusual sharpness of the radish, and immediately afterwards a feeling as if he could not draw in his tongue, and various hallucinations of sight, which symptoms were soon followed by vomiting, involuntary stools and passage of urine, a peculiar sensation in the extremities, a feeling of prickling and electric shocks in the whole body, fainting, followed by death."

XIX. "The *Times*, Nov. 10, 1853, contains an account of a case of poisoning by the root of Aconite, which had been taken by mistake instead of horse-radish. The patient died in an hour; symptoms not given."

XX. "*Pharmaceutic Journal and Transactions*, 1852, XII, p. 402, relates that a Frenchman, feeling somewhat indisposed, an apothecary in an English shop obtained from one at the head of the establishment, some tincture of Aconite; but, thinking to take it according to the French dosology, took at once twenty-five drops. He died in consequence, in the course of the day. The symptoms are not given."

XXI. "A man, forty-four years old, took apparently with the intention of committing suicide, a considerable quantity of Aconite root with bread and milk. In a quarter of an hour afterwards vomiting, trembling and dizziness set in, followed by loss of sensation. The vomiting continued, there was no diarrhea, and death followed in two hours and a quarter, before medical assistance could be obtained."

XXII. "The only instance which we find in literature in which Aconite has been employed for suicide, we find in the *Journal de Chimie Méd.*, 3 Sér., Vol. IX, p. 553, 1853:

"A young girl, twenty years of age, by the name of P.,

poisoned herself intentionally with the leaves of Aconite mixed with a salad. This plant, frequently met with in our gardens—too often, indeed, since it is stated that a case of poisoning occurred last year from its use in the Canton of Bouchy—constitutes one of the most violent poisons. It is unfortunate that the knowledge of its poisonous effects are becoming extended, and that a poison of such a character should be within the reach of too many.

“As for the rest, any who felt an inclination to follow the example of this unhappy girl would have been thoroughly cured of it could they have been witnesses of her death. She lingered two hours after taking the poison, and in such intolerable agony that she implored her father and mother to throw her into the water to shorten her sufferings.

“A few leaves were, in this case, sufficient to cause death; serious results, either intentional or involuntary, may arise from the employment of this plant, and it might be of use if the attention of the authorities were directed to its propagation.”

The above are from Reil, pp. 46 to 48 inclusive.

The cases of Matthiolus and Claudius Richard having been already given, need not be repeated here.

XXIII. Hempel's Lectures, p. 87.—“A boy ate some of the (aconite) leaves, instead of parsley. Two hours after he complained of a burning sensation in the mouth, throat and stomach, followed by swooning and death. A post-mortem inspection showed that the cerebral vessels were enormously distended, with a dark colored fluid. A deep inflammatory flush extended over the whole mucous surface of the stomach, with dark colored patches.”

XXIV. Hempel's Lectures, p. 88.—“A young man ate the leaves of Aconite by mistake. Two minutes after eating the leaves, the patient experienced burning heat in the mouth, throat, gullet and stomach, with sensation of swelling of the face, general feeling of numbness and creeping of the skin, restlessness, dimness of sight, stupor and partial insensibility and death.”

This concludes the cases of poisoning, except those which occurred in individuals suffering from various diseases, which will be found in another place. I now proceed to

#### PART III.—PROVINGS.

Dr. Carl Hencke, of Riga, publishes in the Archives, XX, 1,

181,<sup>1</sup> from provings of Aconite made by himself and others, as follows :

I. Hencke, of medium size, rather choleric temperament, healthy, unmarried, lives moderately and simply, indulges in no spiritous drinks, drinks beer but seldom and wine less frequently, but is fond of smoking and drinking tea in the evening.

October 1, 1841, he took at 6 A. M. Tr. Acon. fort. gt. iv., in a spoonful of river water, a quarter of an hour after drinking, as was his custom, a glass of water. Some aching in the stomach (a. 1 hr.)

October 2, at 6 A. M., he took 8 drops in an ounce of water. Aching pain in the stomach (a. 1 hr.) continuing about an hour. Heaviness and sense of fullness of the chest when walking; it seems as if the thorax could not be expanded, which made too frequent and deep respiration necessary in the forenoon.

October 3, at 6 A. M., sixteen drops in water. The sensation of fullness when walking distressed him more than yesterday. The beating of the heart is perceptible when walking, and fleeting stitches in the region of the heart are sometimes observed, even during rest. Distressing pressure upon the vertex. All these in the forenoon.

October 4, 6 A. M. Twenty-four drops in water. Distressing headache, first in the vertex, then extending itself to the forehead, where it induced a sensation of heaviness and fullness, which continued several hours, and was aggravated during motion. (Forenoon.) Fleeting stitches in the chest, now here, now there. Sensation of fullness in the chest, aching under the sternum, some palpitation when walking, and frequent deep inspiration. During the day three loose stools of dissolved, offensive fœces. In the evening ice-cold feet.

October 5, 6 A. M. Thirty drops in water. Headache, sensation of fullness as yesterday. Three loose, more watery evacuations, with slight pain in the bowels. The urine passed in the morning is brown, becomes turbid after a time, and de-

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<sup>1</sup>The same may be found, also, in Oest. Zeitschrift I, 2, 21.



posits a sediment of a dirty, brownish color. The feet ice-cold in the evening, as also the hands.

October 6. The previous night much distressed by dreams. The sensation of heaviness and fullness of the chest is more distressing than before. Compels him even at rest to take a deep inspiration, and is associated with internal restlessness, anxiety and palpitation of the heart. An aching in the region of the heart. Three loose, watery evacuations, with rumbling in the bowels and a sensation of looseness.

October 7. The night before, dreamed much. The oppression of the chest, the internal restlessness, the palpitation of the heart, even while at rest, the aching in the region of the heart, etc., as yesterday. Confusion of the head, aching in the forehead, frequent heat in the face, cold hands and feet, especially in the evening. Disinclination to intellectual exertion. Two loose stools, with sensation of looseness and rumbling in the bowels.

October 8. Dreamed much. On waking in the morning, great confusion of the head and aching in the forehead. Frequent deep inspiration while dressing. The heaviness and sensation of fullness in the chest, the internal restlessness, the palpitation of the heart, disappeared to-day, while exercising in the open air. Sensation of looseness in the bowels; a brisk appetite, which returns again soon after eating. No stool.

October 9 and 10. The symptoms have gradually remitted, and there are no more indications of a diseased condition.

II. H. W., nineteen years of age, of slender form, rather phthisical habit, arterial constitution, sanguine temperament, leads a moderate, simple, but rather sedentary life, survived two years before a violent attack of pulmonary catarrh, during which he expectorated blood; but at this time was quite well and free from any complaints.

W. undertook his proving at the same time with Dr. Hencke.

October 2. Tinct. acon. fort. gt. iv, in water.

October 3. Acon. gt. viii, in water; }

October 4. Acon. gt. x, in water; }

October 4. Acon. gt. xii, in water; }

In the morning fasting.

Confusion of the head, aching in the forehead, as if from a weight.

October 6. Between 8 and 10 A. M., three loose stools, with some griping. During the day increased headache, sensation of heaviness in the chest, respiration somewhat suppressed and laborious, frequent palpitation.

October 7. Headache with pressure upon the eyes; during the day two watery stools with some griping, frequent dry cough, sometimes with a slight expectoration of bright red blood, but without any pain in the chest.

October 8. The headache continues; the sleep was but slightly disturbed by the cough. Sensation of weight upon the chest, respiration difficult, sometimes sighing, violent palpitation, occasionally bright red blood expectorated, with a dry cough. One soft stool; appetite and other sensations normal.

October 9. Cough to-day also, with slight expectoration of blood, with difficult breathing as yesterday. He felt himself somewhat affected and disturbed by internal restlessness, and had less appetite. Bowels moved.

October 10. After a quiet night's sleep the head was clear, respiration easier, the pulsations of the heart not perceptible, and no more blood was expectorated; but the cough, though not very violent or severe, made its appearance pretty often.

October 11. Quite well, except the dry cough continued, but without bloody expectoration or pain in the chest.

October 15. The cough gradually becoming less frequent and weaker, has now entirely left.

III. A. B., a healthy peasant girl, of a blooming complexion, large figure, powerful muscular development, well nourished, twenty-two years of age, used to simple food and active habits, said to menstruate regularly, took for several days Tinct. Acon. fort. at 5 A. M., in some water; fasting.

January 15—5 drops	} Without experiencing any new sensations, except that on January 18th, she had some confusion of the head, and in the evening some feeling of heat.
January 16—10 drops	
January 17—20 drops	
January 18—30 drops	
January 19—40 drops	

Confusion of head, which soon gave way to a sensation of heaviness and aching in the vertex and forehead (after two hours.) Disgust, nausea, and a general sick feeling, with painful heaviness of the limbs.

(After five hours), aching in the pit of the stomach. Sense of dryness in the mouth and violent thirst. She felt so unwell, the head was so confused, dizzy and painful, and the limbs so heavy, that she was obliged to go to bed. The face was hot, the hands and feet cold. The pulse contracted, hard, moderately frequent.

(After nine hours), aching in the forehead, the face tinged and red, the eyes brilliant, severe dryness in the mouth, the tongue moderately moist, slightly coated, no appetite, violent thirst. Oppression of the chest; superficial rather frequent respiration, with frequent deep breathing and sighing. She did not complain of pain in the chest, but rather of heaviness and fullness there, and of anxiety and palpitation. The stroke of the heart was powerful, the pulse fuller than before, hard and strong, at the same time moderately frequent, skin warm. Urine was passed and was clear and red.

(Twelve hours.) Her condition has not essentially changed, but the heat and interpal restlessness have increased; she throws herself from one side to the other. Pain in the right side of the chest.

(Sixteen hours, 9 P. M.) Since about an hour she has become more quiet, and has broken out into a general warm, odorous sweat. Headache, thirst and difficulty of breathing have left. The pulse is large, soft and less frequent. She complains only of confusion of the head and a perceptible beating of the heart.

11 P. M. She sleeps soundly and quietly. No movement of the bowels since yesterday morning. Has eaten nothing at all to-day.

January 20. Slept quietly, the skin was still moist on awaking in the morning. After rising, her bowels moved. She felt

somewhat affected still, and the head was rather confused, but these wore off during the day.

IV. N. N., married, of a choleric temperament, feeling well and leading an active life.

First day. Tinct. Acon. fort. gt. ii in forty drops of river water. Of this he took eight drops at 7½ P. M. Soon after, while walking, sleepiness so that the eyes closed every few seconds. After three-quarters of an hour, several times in course of a few minutes, very violent convulsive yawning, which returned again at 10 P. M., after which, while having a stool, contrary to custom, at 1 o'clock he fell asleep.

Second day. Between 6 and 7 A. M. an urgent call to stool, when with some straining, copious and soft fæces were passed. After this no abnormal appearances were observed.

Some days later. Two drops of Aconite with forty drops of water.

First day. At 6 P. M., an hour before dinner, he took eight drops of the above solution, at 6 P. M. five drops, and at 7½ P. M. twenty drops.

Soon after rapidly-recurring violent yawning, without sleepiness; great weakness, with sense of fainting; relaxation without precisely feeling sick. Painful rolling in the belly and discharge of wind, with great relief (a. 1 hr.) Urging to stool and an easy passing, abundant fæcal evacuation, which ensued after some painful effort.

Second day. Dry cough, and several soft stools with partly urging.

Some days later. Strong tincture of Aconite five drops, with thirty drops of rectified spirits of wine. Of this eight drops were taken morning, noon and night, on some sugar.

Nothing further was observed, except after a very trifling mental excitement, flushes of heat, which were especially sensible in the face and ears; then slight headache in the region of the right frontal protuberance, extending to the edge of the upper eyelid, but soon disappeared.

We now come to the

VIENNA PROVINGS.\*

The Vienna Provers' Union consisted of sixteen persons, of which, unhappily, but two were females and none of them children. The various provings were made by each prover according to his own views, and in most cases without a knowledge of the drug used.

I. DR. FRANZ HECTOR ARNETH, twenty-five years of age, of a choleric temperament and powerful constitution. Although vaccinated in his childhood, he had the true small pox when twenty-one years of age, but recovered from it entirely. For sound judgment, acute but sober powers of observation, as well as for honorable feeling and love of truth, we hold him equal to the best of our opponents (Oest. Zeit. I, 1, 42.) Dr. Arneth made three separate provings.

1. He took, February 20, 1844, while fasting, ten drops, and some hours later, fifteen drops of the strong tincture, without knowing what it was, without observing any peculiar sensation, except some burning on his tongue.

On the 21st, fifteen drops, fasting. Immediately after taking it, together with the burning of the tongue, there was a severe aching, and sometimes pricking, rather deep-seated, in the anterior part of the globe of the eye.

On the 22d, *twenty drops night and morning*, and on the 23d at noon, *thirty drops*. Almost immediately on swallowing it he felt the above described pain in the eyes, which returned frequently in the course of these two days. Our colleague placed the less confidence in this sign, because the eyes are the very organs which are most easily affected in his case.

On the 26th, without having taken the remedy since the 23d, he felt the symptoms of having taken cold; violent coryza, shivering over the back, especially towards evening, slight difficulty of respiration, with some oppression behind the ster-

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\* Vide Oest. Zeitschrift I, 2, 27.

num, sometimes transient heat, accelerated tolerably full pulse, etc. The nights were very restless, full of vivid dreams about the events of the preceding days. A. thought that all these symptoms might be ascribed to his manner of life at the time, since a patient, whom he left every evening when very much heated and excited, made great draughts upon his powers of mind and body. Nevertheless, on the morning and evening of the 28th, he took *twenty-five drops*. Moderate increase of all the above described symptoms.

On the 29th, in the forenoon, *forty drops*. Besides the symptoms already noted, he observed, as he did indeed at times before, immediately after taking the remedy, some pinching about the navel, as after having taken a draught of manna, and soon after a slight, painless diarrhea; somewhat later there was joined to this a splitting pain in the right eye brow. Towards evening the febrile symptoms increased; whereupon, with a purpose to relieve his sufferings, and not knowing what medicine he was taking, he took a few pellets of the 7th attenuation of Aconite. The succeeding night was quite as restless, with dreams of the occupations of the day. Not in the least relieved, he took on the morning of the 30th, some pellets of Aconite again. The repeated failure of the drug he ascribed to the constant exertions which he neither could nor would intermit. The riddle was first solved when he learned that he had been taking Aconite. This febrile state continued till March 8th (inclusive), in connection with the previously noted symptoms, in about the same intensity.

On the 7th of March, however, the difficulty of breathing was somewhat increased, and was especially marked upon the left side of the chest in the region of the heart; accompanied, also, by an intermittent pulse. Five pulsations were always hard, full, following each other rapidly, the sixth was entirely wanting at the heart and the radial artery. This symptom continued during the whole day. At the same time A. was pale and thin; his gait and whole appearance bore the impress of disease, which excited uneasiness in the minds of his friend.

Along the whole course of the urethra there was burning when urinating.

On the 9th, sensation of shortening of the tendons of the knee and a pain in the left patella, as from a blow. This continued through the 10th and 11th of March. On the 12th A. had for more than ten minutes a very peculiar sensation in the eyes, similar to that which amaurotic patients experience in the first stage of their disease; a sensation of warmth and an undulation in both eyes, with involuntary half-closing of the eyelids; and although it was quite light in the room, yet it seemed to him that he could hardly read for want of light. He convinced himself that he could read; still this sensation persisted for some time.

On the 13th, a slight drawing pain in the right shoulder, that passed off about noon, but was followed by a tearing and drawing, with lameness in the head of the bone of the left arm for two days.

On the 15th, a sensation of shortening of the tendo achillis in both feet, so that he found it very difficult, especially in the evening after sitting awhile, and also in the morning when getting up, to stand quite erect, without his knees knocking together. This trouble continued, without taking further medicine, for nearly three weeks, and did not entirely disappear till the 5th of April.

2. On the 5th of April, A. took early in the morning, when fasting and at noon, at each time, a tablespoonful of the third attenuation. Immediately after taking it, aching in the frontal region, especially over the right eye brow, with a peculiar dread of being shaken by riding, though he was not seated in a carriage. The same thing occurred after two similar doses on the following days.

On the 7th and 8th, each morning when fasting, and at noon, he took a tablespoonful of the second attenuation, and on the 9th and 10th as much of the first. The nights following were very restless; he dreamt of events of which he had not thought for years, and so vividly, that even after waking they seemed

still present. On the following morning, constant confusion of head and blowing of bright red blood from the nose; except that on the 10th there was merely the confusion of the head. He took no more of the Aconite and continued quite well.

3. Proving on the 20th of April, while fasting, with *fifty drops* of the mother tincture, which produced no effect.

After, *sixty drops* taken on the 21st; blowing of blood from the nose and aching in the whole head.

April 22d, *eighty drops*. Eruption of vesicles on both temples; restless night.

23d, *one hundred drops*; discharge of blood from the nose; violent jerking of the extremities when going to sleep, so that he was awakened by it; restless night. Yesterday and to-day he felt, immediately after taking the medicine, a violent inclination to vomit, which became somewhat less an hour after, immediately after taking his usual breakfast of bread and milk.

April 24th, *one hundred and thirty drops* of Aconite. Immediately after taking it the desire to vomit returned again more violently, continuing till dinner time, with extreme confusion of the head. A. closed his proving here, and felt no further ill effects from it, concluding hence that he had exhausted his susceptibility to Aconite, the confusion of the head being the only symptom produced by this very considerable dose, since the desire to vomit, relieved by eating, is rather to be ascribed to the quantity than the quality of the drug taken.

II. Dr. Jacob Karl Böhm<sup>1</sup> made two provings upon himself. He is forty years of age, of a choleric temperament, rather weak, small, pale and thin, subject to blenorrrhea of all kinds, accustomed to the strictest moderation, never seriously ill,<sup>2</sup> although at times subject to colic from errors in diet, and in every respect a very cautious prover.

February 1, 1844, he took *four drops* of pure tincture of

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<sup>1</sup> I have taken it for granted that the Colocynth prover and the Aconite prover are one and the same person, and have united the two descriptions.

<sup>2</sup> Except having suffered some years ago from hæmoptoe, and even now finding traces of blood in his expectoration, after unusually violent exertion.



Aconite on some sugar. Immediately thereafter, burning and sensation of dryness in the soft palate and in the throat, persisting even after breakfast, and frequently inducing empty swallowing. After an hour, frequent empty risings, with a sourish taste; tickling in the larynx, inducing cough; at noon, loss of appetite; empty risings; after eating, uneasiness and sense of pressure in the pit of the stomach and the upper part of the abdomen. Towards evening, hunger; frequent stitches in the middle of the sternum, with a peculiarly cheerful state of mind. The sleep at night, though undisturbed, seemed to him so light, that in the morning, though not feeling weary, he thought that he had not slept at all. With the exception of the disturbances of the digestion, the other symptoms continued till the 4th, and at night it seemed to him as if he slept in the air and had no firm support under him.

On the 7th, at 4½ P. M. (two hours after dinner), *ten drops* of Aconite tincture in a tablespoonful of water. Immediately thereafter empty risings, slight pain in the region of the stomach. After three hours, sense of dryness in the throat, with much thirst as if water did not sufficiently moisten the affected surfaces; sense of weariness and exhaustion in the chest, although he spoke but little the whole day; a slight cough annoys him very much.

On the morning of the 8th, he hawked up when coughing, mucus, streaked with blood; on the posterior surface of the sternum he experienced, during the whole day, a persistent sensation of soreness as if he had struck himself; in the evening a marked increase of heat in the palms of the hands and the cheeks. He was disposed to go to bed earlier than usual, and slept but poorly, owing to great restlessness, which he sought to allay by frequent drinking. On the following morning, after a light sleep, but little rested; during the whole day, burning in the eyes. This sensitive condition of the chest during the fever in the evening and at night continued, with gradually decreasing intensity, till the 12th of February; and it was not till the 13th that he was quite free from all abnormal sensations.

2. On the 22d of February, at 6 P. M., Dr. Böhm took *four drops* of the tincture of Aconite upon sugar, without any effect, which might perhaps have passed unnoticed, as the events of this day quite engrossed his attention. In the opinion, however, that the dose might have been too small, he took on the morning of the 27th, fasting, *twenty drops* upon sugar. Soon after burning upon both edges of the tongue as from Aphthæ; dryness of the soft palate and constriction of the throat, not passing away after drinking cold water. This continued through the afternoon and hindered his speaking, on which account he was often obliged to take something to moisten his throat. Constant flow of saliva into the mouth, and a frequent rising from the pit of the stomach, led him to fear, while fasting, nausea or vomiting. He took his accustomed breakfast, a cup of tea. White bread was repugnant to him. Frequent attacks of vertigo when walking or riding, a symptom quite unusual to him. Walking and talking wearied him; he felt himself much affected. At noon, loss of appetite; tongue like leather; at evening, prostration, increased heat of the skin, transient stitches along the sternum and between the ribs. Sleep restless, disturbed, not refreshing. Although he had drank much, he did not urinate all night. In the morning the urine was red and was passed with burning in the mouth of the urethra.

On the 28th, after breakfast, he is rather better; but at 11 A. M. a violent chill seized him, which drove him into the house and to bed, and which extending itself over the back and chest, returned even during the succeeding high fever (which was accompanied with pain in the forehead), in a most marked degree, upon the slightest motion. A violent cough, with acute stitches in the various parts of the thorax, compelled him to lie upon his back, as every position upon the side produced an aggravation. Towards evening he was as if stupefied and very sulen; the night was restless; towards midnight sweat, with relief; urine as yesterday.

On the 29th, B. pursued his usual avocations, though still exhausted and apparently much affected. At 3 P. M., the

febrile attack was repeated; the chill, however, was lighter than yesterday, the heat more moderate; the pulse accelerated—96 in a minute; frequent concave cough with pains in the whole chest. Expectoration sometimes brownish red, rust-colored; sleep better; perspiration abundant; hence in the morning great relief.

April 1st, after being constipated for three days, he had a normal evacuation; more copious urine; the cough less frequent and less painful; appetite normal. In the afternoon, attacks of chilliness and heat, not long continued. The following night was good. From this forth all the febrile symptoms disappeared. He, however, felt for some days an aching in the forehead and a drawing pain in the right arm.

B. observes particularly, and we quite agree with him, that the symptoms of the 27, 28 and 29, which indicate an inflammatory fever, with catarrhal affection of the mucous membrane of the respiratory organs and slight pleurisy, were to be ascribed to no other cause than the Aconite, since he had been exposed to no sudden change of temperature nor any other perceptible injurious influence.

III. Dr. Gerstel<sup>1</sup> says: "I took, on the morning of the 5th of January, fasting, *six drops* of the Aconite tincture, in half a tablespoonful of water, without result.

On the 6th, *eight drops*; dizzy confusion in the right side of the forehead while walking in the open air; sense of muscular weakness in the neck when moving it, as if seated in separate muscles, especially in the evening and at night when lying

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<sup>1</sup> Whether this Dr. A. H. Gerstel is the same as Dr. Heinrich Gerstel, one of the Colocynth provers, I am unable to say: he probably is. Dr. Heinrich Gerstel is thus described: "Thirty-eight years old, of a phlegmatic-sanguine temperament, of a strong, vascular constitution, the father of healthy children; never really sick since six years of age, when he had the whooping cough severely; but inclined to disturbances of digestion, cramps in the stomach, and diarrhea (after getting the feet cold), sometimes suffering slightly from rheumatism, frequently from palpitation of the heart, and every four or eight weeks, more or less from piles; in addition to this, he had suffered for several years with a paralysis of the whole right side of the body (only perceptible to himself and more noticeable after any mental emotion), the most scrupulous observer, and the most abundant in symptoms of our Colocynth provers."

down. The previously fluent coryza became dry. At night when asleep, a sensation of dryness in the mouth and throat, forced me to awake to drink. Soon after, a profuse yet transient perspiration broke out over the whole body, which was followed by a continual, quite unusual transpiration, and this early in the morning, again by a profuse but transient perspiration.

On the morning of the 7th, *ten drops*. Soon after, an uncommon but quickly-passing weariness of the legs, when first setting out to walk. The pain in the neck of yesterday still continues, otherwise nothing new.

On the morning of the 8th, *sixteen drops*, which for almost an hour produced a cool burning in the throat, and somewhat later, on the tongue, as from pepper or saltpetre, without other change. Was this produced by any error in diet, acids at noon and coffee in the evening?

On the morning of the 10th, I took *twenty drops*. Immediately sense of heat in the chest, and an unpleasant feeling about the heart. The peppery taste in the throat came later, but less severely. In the evening I drank some wine. As I did not experience anything new on the 11th, on the 12th, at 10½ P. M., I took *twenty drops*. I slept rather uneasily, and frequently awoke with peppery taste in my mouth. After, *twenty-seven drops* taken on the morning of the 12th, some headache, much aching in the frontal region, which became more acute at about 6 P. M. It was an outward pressure at the temples, with fullness in the forehead, and pinching and biting in the eyelids, as when a cold is about to set in; then flashes of heat, scraping in the throat and palpitation of the heart. The pain in the neck, which had been absent for three days, annoyed me nearly the whole day.

On the 13th and 14th, no symptoms.

On the 15th, I put *forty drops* in a glass of water, added *one hundred drops* of alcohol, shook them well together, and took early in the morning, when fasting, about the fourth part of it; continued pepper taste on the tongue; flowing of water into the mouth; sense of heat in and through the breast; head-

## NOTICE.

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THE Editor wishes to express his obligations to the subscribers to the *American Journal* for their many kind expressions of interest in the undertaking, and for the many suggestions with which they have favored him. To follow out all these suggestions, however, would require a variety of talent, of which he is quite unconscious. He must, therefore, crave their indulgence, while he pursues the course indicated in the Prospectus. This will require all the time and all the talent which he has at his disposal, and will sufficiently tax the patience and diligence of his readers. To go aside from this purpose, and engage in theorizing, as some desire; or, at the request of others, to condense and digest the alleged facts of *Materia Medica*, would, in the first place, be but to add to the already too large number of theoretical works, and to subtract as much from the practical and useful; and, in the second place, to undertake what he is incapable of accomplishing. His present purpose is more humble: it is simply to lay facts before his readers, leaving each one, for the present at least, the task of culling from these stores that which he may most need, and of digesting it as best he can. The most generous host can do no more than set his provisions before his guests. Should they ask him, also, to digest them for each one, what an ignorance would they betray of the relation between guest and host.

One word more: Some have suggested that many of the facts adduced are not worth recording. The Editor is far from supposing himself capable of deciding which facts are valuable, and which are not. A fact may be full of significance to one man, which is but an empty sound to another less advanced. A fact may be bare and unmeaning to-day, and may to-morrow be found the connecting-link between truths previously held irreconcilable, or the key which may guide one through labyrinths previously held impenetrable. No fact is worthless, and those who fear to face a multitude of facts, will find other fields of inquiry more congenial than medical.

It is not only possible, but probable, that many facts may escape the notice of the Editor, in the various departments of the *Journal*, which have come to the knowledge of others who have access to more extensive libraries. He would take it as a special favor to have his attention called to such omissions, and to be furnished with the means of supplying them. He would feel particularly obliged, also, by any cases of poisonings, any provings, or any clinical cases, which have not yet been published. After a few of the older remedies have been disposed of, an excursion will be made into the field of new remedies, in which the aid and counsel of others will be both opportune and grateful.

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ache in the forehead and temples, (as on the 12th;) risings of air from the stomach, and nausea, which left after breakfast; violent palpitation of the heart, with an unpleasant feeling in the præcordial region; tickling itching on the inside of the left arm, and burning, and an unpleasant sense of heat along the back of the left index finger; at the same time, a marked chilliness running over the inner side of the leg, from the middle of the thigh, downwards, especially about the knee and the sole of the foot; then pressing pain in the left temple, and aching and digging pain (wühlen,) in the chin. An hour after, feeling as if bruised in the middle of the thigh, and unusual coldness of the sole of the foot, even in a warm room and when walking.

Toward 12 o'clock, I drank another portion of the same solution. Immediately after, the pain in the left temple reappeared: first a pressing, then a dull ache, and with it, a feeling as if the forehead and face, especially the left side of it, would swell. This sensation of swelling gradually spread nearly over the whole body, but especially upon the left side, and was accompanied by many painful sensations; as, feeling in the muscles as if bruised, soreness or aching in the bones, now in one rib, now in another, and now in the left arm. This sensation was most persistent on the left side of the forehead, face, arm, and upper part of the chest; with, at the same time, a feeling of oppression at the heart. While the left cheek seemed swollen and hot, it was cool to the feel, and there was a tickling sensation in the right cheek and right forearm. From the left side of the face the sensation gradually extended to the ear, as if something were lying before it; yet the pain in the bones seemed to be about the outer ear. The painful sensations, on the left side, especially in the thigh and arm, gradually passed over into a sense of numbness.

About 4 P. M., while in a warm room, after taking the second portion, a continued chilliness, and even coldness, over the whole body, but especially in the soles of the feet, and knees: at the same time confusion of the head; burning heat in the face, especially in the red and hot cheeks; sometimes a pres-

sure in the right Eustachian tube, requiring me to swallow ; chapping (schründen) and itching in the edges of the eye-lids, and a bruised feeling in various parts of the body. The pulse, at 3½ P. M., was 67, small, and quite compressible. At 4 P. M., it was 74, and rather stronger.

At 5 P. M., pulse 102, full and hard. While the sensation of cold is predominant in the lower limbs, a pleasant warmth pervades the rest of the body, with quickly passing, anxious excitement, and sense of warmth about the heart. Forehead and præcordia inclined to perspire. Somewhat later, perspiration broke out upon the whole body, especially upon the head, neck, chest and abdomen, while the soles of the feet all the time feel as if a cool wind were blowing upon them. At the same time, first in one eye, then in the other, a pressure upon the upper lids, and sometimes a sensation as if the whole ball of the eye were pressed into the socket, so that the eye pains as if bruised. The heat of the body, especially of the face, with reddened cheeks, as well as the distressing pains in the forehead, temples, eyes and neck, continued the whole evening, (which was passed in a large company,) with accelerated and increased pulsations of the heart. Thirst first was observed at about 6 P. M., and was then but moderate. I ate my supper with a good appetite, slept well, and in the morning had some perspiration. On the 16th and 17th of January, I took the remainder of the solution in equal parts. On the 16th I had only slight intimations of a chill, and on both days, (with decreasing severity,) weariness and pain in the neck, eyes and head."

Gerstel says, in reference to this proving, "Except before the eruption of the varioloid, twelve years ago, I do not remember ever to have had such a fever. Since I frequently suffer from palpitation of the heart, these heart symptoms, to which I am usually unaccustomed, are all the more readily explained."

On the 23d of February I began a new experiment with *forty drops*, which I put in half a glass of fresh water, and took at once. In the course of an hour the following appearances



were observed. A fine pricking and drawing in the left upper and under jaw, in the right molars, in both legs and arms, but especially in the left side of the neck, together with the feeling of swelling of the left cheek; pain in the stomach, empty risings, burning on the tip of the tongue, with flowing of water into the mouth. These all followed in rapid succession. More constant was a penetrating pricking at the lower end of the inner side of the left forearm; heaviness and outward pressure in the right side of the head, with slight, drawing, burning pains in the sockets of the right lower jaw. The pains which were experienced in various parts of the body, seated apparently in the skin, very fine pricking, or pricking burning, were sometimes combined with a sensation of heaviness, or numbness or swelling. A constant unpleasant sensation about the heart, as if a heavy body lay there, became, somewhat later, an aching and burning pain, with flashes of heat and pain in the back, at the same time. Heaviness and confusion of the forehead, with distressing pressure upon the left eye-ball.

In the course of the forenoon, while walking in the open air, in misty, damp, and warm weather, chilliness of both arms, especially of the left; a constant pressing pain of the left shoulder, which seemed to be connected with a drawing, and sensation of numbness in the left and back part of the head, and the posterior and upper side of the left arm, and which was, somewhat later, followed by a sensation in these parts, especially in the upper arm, as if bruised. Toward 11 o'clock, while sitting quietly, a pleasant warmth, chiefly extending from the back, over the whole body, with moderate sweat. Constant weariness of the feet, especially when going up stairs. While walking briskly, I experienced a little afterwards, only slight pains in the upper abdomen, and frequent ineffectual calls to stool. Unusually copious urine; the urine was hot and somewhat colored. The sexual passions were often uncommonly excited. In the evening I took some tea; labored during the night till 2 A. M., but could not get to sleep for a long time, and then sleep was not refreshing. I had, while in a sort of half slumber, very angry and quarrelsome dreams.

"The morning of the 24th found me but little refreshed by my sleep. During the morning I took nothing beside my usual breakfast of cold milk, but frequently had slight attacks of pain in the bowels, with distension of the abdomen, somewhat relieved by the discharge of flatus; frequent but slight chills, running over the back and thighs, with increased secretion of urine. In the afternoon, after a very moderate dinner, while the bowels were moving, a cutting in the intestines, which went through the breast to the axilla, like the thrust of a sharp knife, and almost forced me to cry out; at the same time, the abdomen was distended almost like a barrel. After a pappy evacuation, the pains were relieved, and gradually subsided altogether, except an unpleasant feeling of burning and pricking about the heart, which I had felt since morning. The night following was quiet." Gerstel says: "The dose seemed too strong for me; hence only unusual reaction, that is, in the intestinal mucous membrane, already somewhat debilitated, where a congestive or slightly inflammatory affection was unmistakably present."

"I now rested four days, and on the morning of the 27th of February, half an hour after breakfast, I took *forty-three drops* of the tincture in half a glass of water, at once.

"Immediately thereafter, drawing in the right side of the neck; a feeling of pressure upon the instep of the right foot; sensation as if there were something lying in front of the right ear; aching in the gullet. In the forenoon, frequent fine stitches and pressure in the left ear, with a sensation as if something were lying in front of it, as from a cold. When entering a room, certain symptoms always seemed to present themselves, as for instance, the sensation about the ears, the sore throat, the flashes of heat, the pricking drawing pains in the left temple, while they all disappeared on going into the open air. Toward noon, a nauseous taste on the root of the tongue, which disappeared when eating, and afterwards returned again; empty risings; aching in the stomach and throat, with slight burning and flow of water into the mouth. In the afternoon, much dia-

charge of wind. At night, fearful dreams. The next day, the 28th, occasional return of the nauseous taste of the mouth, and repeated excitement of the sexual passions. February 29th, I was quite well, and concluded my proving by taking, March 1st, at 11 A. M., *fifty drops* of the tincture in water. This was followed by but few and transient symptoms; weariness of the feet; aching in the ball of the left eye, and in the right orbital region; burning in the gullet; aching in the stomach; griping in the upper belly, with distension of the lower part; transpiration somewhat increased with general heat. In the afternoon there was a striking sensation of well-being pervading the whole body."

IV. MADAME GERSTEL, thirty years of age, of a nervous constitution, sanguine temperament, heretofore quite healthy, except having suffered for several years, two or three times a year, from an intermittent neuralgic pain in the face; at present, nursing an infant nine months old. At 10 A. M., February 10th, she put *six drops* of the tincture into about five ounces of water, shaking it well, and took the half at once. About an hour after, heat in the palms of the hands and in the face, with redness of both cheeks, and a sensation as if the face were becoming larger; frequent yawning; at noon, little appetite.

After a short nap in the afternoon, she awoke quite pale in the face, with icy cold hands. Toward 5 P. M., coldness of the back and feet. At about 7 o'clock, face and hands were warm again; pulse 68; heaviness of the forehead and vertex; noise is unpleasant to her; renewed chills running over the limbs; a momentary drawing along the leg, with an unpleasant sensation in the knees, especially the left, continuing a longer time, as after long squatting. The whole afternoon discomfort, as from a sick stomach; empty risings; also in the evening very little appetite.

February 11th, at 10 P. M., just before retiring, she took the other half of the above preparation. Sleep disturbed; dreams intricate and confused, and could with difficulty rally herself

when waking several times. At midnight, the head was confused (wüst); at noon, hands and feet somewhat cold; in the afternoon, heat in the head, cheeks and hands; still later, the temperature changed frequently. The appetite was good, and to-day, the discomfort in the stomach was not observed. No other change was noted. Upon the nursing infant, the drug made no impression.

2. Madame Gerstel made a second proving, early in April, with *twenty drops* of the tincture in some water, shortly before the occurrence of the period; the infant, in the meantime, having been weaned. No immediate effect was produced. After several days, however, there broke out, principally on the face, forehead, neck, and several other parts of the body, little itching vesicles, of the size of the head of a pin, isolated, and filled with a serous fluid. This eruption frequently appeared anew for fourteen days, dried up, peeled off, and finally disappeared."

Gerstel has no doubt that the eruption was induced by the Aconite, as his wife had been subject to no similar disease. Four of his children, from two to seven years of age, took from three to six drops of the tincture, without marked change. The experiment was not repeated, on account of the difficulty of observing them.

V. DR. MASCHAUER took, on the 28th and 29th of February, in the morning, an hour before breakfast, *five drops* of the pure tincture each day. No effect was apparent.

On the first, second, and third of March, each day, *ten drops*. Every day, for six or seven hours, constant confusion of the head; moreover, shuddering over the whole body, which, upon the first day, occurred only once; on the other days, he was so cold that he could not get warm, even by a stove. The nights were restless.

After *fifteen drops*, which Maschauer took on the 4th, in some water, while fasting, he suddenly experienced, after half an hour, while he was sitting quietly reading, a violent palpitation of the heart, with a constricting sensation in the chest. He felt as if boiling water were poured into his chest; quickly

after, an icy chilliness ran through him; he was near swooning. The attack lasted about five minutes. During the day, frequently returning shivering, with violent headache in the right temple. The night following was sleepless.

The next day he was very languid and depressed, but, nevertheless, took *fifteen drops* again at 6 A. M. After two hours, palpitation of the heart, less severe than yesterday, but continuing the whole day: more violent when walking, better when quite at repose. At 5 P.M. a headache set in, which at 8 P.M. became an acute pain in the vertex, and not only disturbed the sleep at night, but continued till the next day. He was also constantly shivering. M. felt very languid and unwell. The evening and night were a little more tolerable.

Nevertheless, on the 7th, he took *fifteen drops* again, in water. Through the whole day, increased thirst, depression, heat and chilliness; in the evening, headache in the vertex. Pulse full, 80 or 90 beats. The night was restless, disturbed by frightful dreams. On the 8th and 9th he took no medicine. The headache still continued, but was less severe; slight stitches traversed the breast, and an unpleasant scraping in the throat excited a dry cough. Chills and heat alternated all day; depression; frequent waking at night.

On the 10 and 11th he took *twenty drops* each day, in water. A dry, short cough during both days; dry heat throughout the whole body. During the night of the 10th, much thirst and restlessness, with chills and heat towards morning. In addition to this, during the day there was a bitter taste in the mouth and scraping in the throat. The cough, and great lassitude, still annoyed him during the 12th and 13th.

On the 14th, in the morning and at night, he took *ten drops*, each time. During the whole day, dry heat and lassitude; in the evening, a more severe chill and headache, continuing till about midnight, then quiet sleep: the cough ceased.

On the 15th and 16th, each day, *twenty drops*, in the morning, fasting. During both days, bitter taste, with burning in the mouth; constriction of the chest, as if a hundred weight

lay upon it. The first night was restless. During the next day, great lassitude and chilliness; in the evening, continuing till midnight, pain in the vertex, then quiet sleep.

On the 17th, for the last time, he took, morning and evening, *fifteen drops*. During the day he was merely languid, but in the evening again there was constriction of the chest, obstructed respiration, dry hacking cough, much thirst, with chilliness. In the night, was very restless, on account of pain in the vertex. During the following days, M. was still very languid, with confusion of the head. The hacking cough disappeared on the 18th.

2. Dr. Maschauer began his second proving on the 12th of April, an hour after breakfast, with *forty drops*, in water; and on the 13th took *fifty*. On the first day, the well-known pepper taste. In the afternoon, paralytic drawing in the feet, heaviness of the head, and inclination to sleep. On the following day, rising of air, and a sensation as if the stomach were alternately distended and collapsed; a rising and falling was quite evident to the hand. At the same time he was very uneasy; the strokes of the heart could be felt, and came in rapid succession. The pulse was slow, almost stopping. This continued for about three minutes, when he was suddenly obliged to sit down, having lost the power to stand any longer. Great lassitude through the whole day. In the evening, pain in the vertex, continuing till about midnight.

On the 14th, *fifty drops* again. Less languid in the open air; in the room, constantly disposed to sleep. Whether he read, wrote or talked, it was all the same; an irresistible drowsiness stole over him, from which he could only free himself by the most resolute effort. His thoughts were wandering; the time which had elapsed since the day previous, seemed much longer than it really was, and he had to reflect some moments before he could recall what he had done. After dinner, he was suddenly dizzy, so that he had to cling to something and sit down. The night was restless. Languid all the next day. In the evening, for two hours, extreme confusion of the head.

On the morning of the 16th, *sixty drops*. During the whole day, headache, and painful stitches in the upper part of the left breast especially when inspiring; obstructed respiration; a sensation as if a cold were about to set in; frequent sneezing, with stitches in the breast; irresistible drowsiness, even when walking; at night, anxious dreams; after waking, great lassitude. On the 17th, *sixty drops*, again in water. Felt as if taking a cold, as yesterday; obstructed respiration, relieved by coughing; frequent stitches in the left breast; slept much, both day and night; absent minded; pain in the vertex, now and then; increased in the evening; relieved, in a short time, by washing the face and head with cold water. During the whole of the next day he was unceasingly annoyed by a disagreeable restlessness—now he must sit down, now he must stand, now walk; he did not know himself what he wanted—his thoughts were wandering—what he intended to perform one moment, is forgotten in the next; the sleep at night was also restless.

On the 19th, in the morning, *forty drops*, and an hour after, another *forty drops*, in water. Pepper taste in the mouth, especially at the point of the tongue; then perceptible pulsations of the heart; heat in the whole body; anxiety. He must drink a glass of water; after that, momentary relief. Soon, however, the anxiety returned; he felt as if some great evil were about to befall him; vertigo, so that he fell; cough, with stitches in the chest; pulse full; accelerated. In the afternoon, relieved, but still very languid. In the evening, as has been the case nearly every day, headache. The night was quiet.

On the 20th, M. closed his proving with *eighty drops*, taken in water, and at two doses. Burning of the tongue; empty risings during the whole day; distension of the region of the stomach, which is sensitive to pressure; pain in the vertex, as if from the pressure of a heavy burden, remitting, for the first time, on the evening of the next day. After eating, sudden vertigo; he must hold on to something. Periodic stitches through the chest, accompanied with dry, hacking cough; sense of lassitude. At night, continued restlessness, and great chilliness and

heat, in alternation. On the day following, beside the headache, he suffered still from a sensation as if he had taken cold, and from constriction of the chest, with some cough and lassitude. The night of the 22d and 23d, he slept well, and no further symptoms were noted.

VI. N. N., student of medicine, 23 years old, of a sanguine temperament; delicate constitution; suffered in past year from palpitation of the heart, from which Aconite 3 always relieved him promptly: but since this time has always remained quite healthy. He took, in course of sixty days of provings *two thousand three hundred and eighty-six drops* of pure tincture of Aconite.

From the 14th of February, to the 3d of April, inclusive, he took a dose every day, morning and evening; from the 14th to the 16th, *ten drops*; on the 17th, *fifteen drops*; thence to the 22d, *twelve drops*; from the 22d to the 27th, *fifteen drops*; and from February 28th to April 3d, *twenty drops*, which done, he repeated, on the morning of the 4th. From this he felt no other change than a scraping in the gullet; a pepper-like biting upon the lips; gradually increasing injection of the gums and of the tonsils; and on the 4th of April, tearing in the whole extent of the forearm, of the wrist, and of the fingers of the right side.

April 5th, *twenty-four drops* in the morning. Tearing in the arm and the upper third of the thigh of the same side. From the 6th to the 13th of April, every morning and evening, and on the 14th and 15th only in the morning, *twenty-four drops*. On the 6th, scraping in the throat, which is injected; toward evening, tearing in the right elbow joint, and in the thigh, near the knee joint. During the afternoon of the 7th, in addition to this, a sudden tearing pain in the left knee-joint, lasting ten minutes. On the 8th and 9th, sometimes violent tearing, alternately in the two thighs, the right knee-joint and right fore-arm; at the same time, with scraping in the throat, the uvula and the right tonsil were much injected on the 9th.

Early in the morning of the 10th, an hour after taking his



portion, as he went into the open air, he was suddenly seized with palpitation of the heart, which returned again after dinner, at 3 P.M., and at 8 P.M. again, an hour after taking his evening portion, and continued at each time an hour. On these days there was no tearing pain in the limbs. On the following day, only two attacks of palpitation of the heart, and no tearing in the limbs. The beat of the heart was slower and stronger. The sleep, during the whole time, as usual, was sound and without dreams.

On the afternoon of the 12th, violent tearing pain in the right arm, near the elbow joint; the pulsation of the heart was quite normal. Both tonsils and the uvula were much reddened, together with scraping in the throat. On the 13th, a sensation of constriction of the thorax was added to the palpitation of the heart, which lasted only half an hour. In the evening, between five and six o'clock, there was a tearing pain in the left shoulder, for the first time. The next day, palpitation only, at 10 A.M., while the whole of the day he was free from tearing pains. A hard stool, after three days constipation. On the 15th, the continual scraping in the throat was all that reminded him of his previous proving.

2. N. N. began his second proving April 17th, at 5 P.M., at which time he took *twenty-four drops*. Two hours after taking it, at 7 P.M., the heart began to beat violently and rapidly, which continued for half an hour. On the 18th and 19th of March,<sup>1</sup> *twenty drops*, each morning. In the afternoon of the first day, tearing in all of the left fore-arm; on the second evening, violent palpitation of the heart, without tearing pains. On the forenoon of the 20th, the palpitation of the heart was more severe than ever, with great anxiety, and obstructed inspiration. In spite of this, at 12½, he took *twenty drops*, after which the pain was less, yet continued in a less degree through the whole day, and also through the evening; moreover, there were tearing pains and a prickling in the right arm, as from the creeping of ants.

During the three succeeding days, he took *twenty-four drops*

<sup>1</sup> These discrepancies in dates are quite unintelligible, but they are given as they are found in the original.—Ed.

each morning, without any morbid symptoms. This lack of susceptibility induced him to try stronger doses. Hence, he took, from March 23d to 26th, inclusive, *forty drops* every morning; and thence to April 8th, thirteen days, he took *fifty drops* a day. The result was:—

On the evening of the 23d, tearing in the bend of the arm. No symptoms during the next two days, except some scraping of the throat. On the evening of the 26th, violent tearing pains, continuing for half an hour. On the 27th, a quarter of an hour after taking the drug; ill-defined formication along the left arm. On the 28th, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., very violent palpitation of the heart; chills, of short duration, mere transient shiverings; heat succeeded, and, immediately after, perspiration broke out. On the 29th, besides a tearing in the bend of the left arm, which continued ten minutes, there was a sudden and very severe, though only momentary, compressing pain in the upper margin of the right orbit. No symptoms on the 30th. On the 31st, the same symptoms as on the 29th, though late in the evening; and, added to this, a pressure as from a heavy weight upon the left eye-ball. About the orbital edge, the pain was rather a tearing pain. This was repeated again on the following evening. On going out on the morning of April 2nd, violent palpitation of the heart, without any other trouble. On the forenoon of the 3d, pressing, tearing pains again in the left orbit, and a constriction, as if the eye would be pressed out. After one day, free from symptoms; the troubles of the eye returned again on the 5th and 6th. On the morning of the 7th, a quarter of an hour after taking the medicine, a violent palpitation of the heart, continuing a quarter of an hour, with great anxiety and dyspnoea, together with pain in the right orbit. After walking an hour, though very slowly, decided loss of power of the lower extremities, which still increased after another walk in the afternoon. Seeking rest, he was attacked with a chill, which lasted five or ten minutes; after this, a considerable but short-continuing heat, and pretty profuse sweat, then heaviness, with a dizzy fluctuation and shaking of the head.

April 9th, at 7½ A.M., *seventy drops*; after a quarter of an

hour, violent palpitation of the heart, and great oppression; moreover, a sensation of pressure in the right orbit, and heaviness of the head: he is as if intoxicated, and entirely unfitted for his studies.

April 10th, at 7½ A.M., *fifty drops*. Soon after, palpitation of the heart, with great oppression of the chest; during the whole day, heaviness of the head and reeling; humming in the head and ears, increased by reading some light piece: he was obliged to lay it aside and seek rest; he reeled as one intoxicated, or somewhat as one does after a violent contusion of the head.

On the 11th, *fifty drops*, again in the morning. Tearing in the right forearm, more severe than ever, continuing from 12½ till 5 P.M.; at the same time, constant reeling, as on the previous day.

At 9½ P.M., the same dose. The tearing pain returned again with equal intensity and continued till midnight. *One hundred drops* on the 12th, were followed by no results. On the 13th of April, at 7½ A.M., he took the last *one hundred and twenty drops* of the tincture. *Finis coronat opus*.

From quarter to 11 A.M. to 5½ P.M., uninterrupted sensation of tearing in the whole left forearm, and in the hand and fingers of the same side. The same symptom began the next day, at the same time, with like intensity, but was, however, confined to the forearm, and continued only till 3 o'clock. At the same time, the pulsations of the heart were accelerated, and respiration became laborious. The cardiac and respiratory symptoms alone appeared on the forenoon of the 16th. In the forenoon of the 17th, from 10 o'clock onwards, there was painful pressure over the whole skull, as if it were uniformly pressed from all sides; at the same time, the pain concentrated itself, with the greatest intensity, in the left orbit. This very distressing, painful sensation, continued till 1 P.M., returned on the following day, at the same time, with still greater intensity, decreased about 12 o'clock, and entirely disappeared during dinner, at 1 o'clock, but returned at 3 P.M. again, with all its former severity. In the forenoon, it was accompanied with

tearing in the forearm, great anxiety and dyspnœa; the beats of the heart were not, however, sensibly stronger.

On the 19th, 20th, and 21st, there were no symptoms.

After irregular intervals of three, four and five days, he had, during the day, slight touches of tearing pain in various parts, but most constantly in the left forearm, which gradually became weaker. The palpitations of the heart which presented themselves every now and then, finally ceased entirely. But even now, after the lapse of several months, these tearing pains, such as he never experienced before his proving, occasionally recur.

VII. DR. REISINGER took, from the 5th to the 15th of January, 1844, *five drops*, every day, of pure tincture of Aconite, in water, half an hour before breakfast.

On the second day, a slight formication, with sense of heat in the index and middle finger of the left hand, at the same time, a painful drawing in the muscles of the throat and neck of the right side, which disappeared during the night. On the 10th, a slight quickly-passing shivering over the back; stitching pains and distension of the region of the stomach, continuing several hours; most like flatulent colic, after a very full meal.

On the 18th he took *ten drops* in a glass of water, at three doses—half an hour after his breakfast (which consisted of milk), at noon, and at 4½ P.M.

This day he awoke out of his short and usual afternoon nap, which almost always made him warm, with a sensation of chilliness of the whole body, (though the room was well warmed,) while his right arm was cold, and the left only moderately warm. The chill continued alike while walking in the open air, and while remaining in a well-warmed apartment, till about 7 P.M., at which time it gave place to an unpleasant sense of heat, (which lasted but a short time,) as in catarrhal fever. In the evening he felt well.

From the 19th to the 27th, inclusive, every morning and afternoon, *ten drops* in water.

Except empty risings after taking the medicines each time,

and a pressing headache in the right temporal region, which occurred but twice during this period, there were no changes observed.

January 28th, 29th and 31st, *twenty drops* each morning, at once.

On the 21st, an increased sense of heat, through the whole day, of the head; less appetite. In the evening, before going to sleep, a marked increase of heat; full quick pulse. When sitting quietly, he felt the stroke of the carotid and temporal arteries. Utter disinclination to go to bed, which even reading could not dispel. On retiring at 1 A. M., he felt the need of sleep, but could not attain it. Increased heat of the whole body, especially of the lower extremities; sweat on the inner surface of the thigh, about the scrotum, and excessive itching, which forced him to scratch till the blood came, but was somewhat relieved by washing in cold water. In the light slumber which continued till morning, confused dreams of the most fantastic character annoyed him without ceasing. On the 29th, when observing a very strict diet, and abstaining from his usual moderate quantity of wine at dinner, there were biting and itching, during the forenoon, about the scrotum; less at night; distressing heat in the evening and through the whole night. The night, like the one previous, was sleepless and disturbed by dreams. On the 31st, pain in the right hip for a moment, which disappeared when walking in the open air.

From February 1st till the 4th, inclusive, *forty drops* each day, a quarter of an hour after breakfast. Only on the 4th a transient, slight pressing headache in the right temple; a similar pain in the abdominal integuments of the right side, as if from flatulence, returning two or three times during the day, and lasting but a moment. This pain, during the next three days, when he intentionally took no medicine, was observed in the left side. On the evening of the 7th, in addition to this, there was a slight chill, followed by a slight sensation of heat, which, in course of the night, ended in a profuse sweat.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> R. was in doubt whether this was not, perhaps the consequence of taking cold.—*Gerstel.*

On the 8th, 9th and 10th of this month, *forty drops* each day were followed by similar pains in the bowels. On the 11th, *sixty drops*, in a little water. Was very low spirited the whole day. In the evening, severe pain in the right cervical muscles and shoulder joint, continuing for five or six hours, so that he could not move the arm backwards but with the greatest pain. Quiet, sound sleep through the night. On the 12th, 13th and 14th, no medicine. On the afternoon of the 14th, slight griping in the bowels, without any evacuation; at night, a sudden but slight prickling in the ends of the fingers and toes, recurring many times.

After *sixty drops* on the 15th, with which he closed this proving, there was merely an astringent taste in the mouth and hawking up of thin saliva.

2. Dr. R. began his second proving March 18th, with *sixty drops*. After an hour, pretty severe pain in the region of the left eye-brow, as if the head were driven asunder by a wedge, which continued more or less during the whole forenoon; frequent risings, tasting sometimes of the drug; prickling and burning on the tongue, as from pepper or much tobacco-smoking; all these symptoms were as severe when walking in the open air as when in the house. He was awakened from his afternoon's nap by a slight, transient stitch in the upper half of the left breast, as from flatulence; in the evening, confusion of the head; difficulty of getting to sleep; night quiet.

On the 19th, *eighty drops*, in water. After half an hour, a sense of burning and heat in the lungs, not interrupting respiration. It seemed to him as if hot fluid would come into his mouth; at the same time, more clearly than ever, a constant burning and apparent swelling of the tongue, as after pepper or peppermint, with the sensation as if a current of cold air were passing over it; an abundant secretion of watery, limpid saliva, almost amounting to salivation. All these symptoms continued four hours. At the same time he had the same headache as yesterday, as if from a wedge driving the parts asunder, worse in a close room than in the open air. He is very anxious and dizzy; slight chills traverse the back, with a sensation of

numbness from the sacrum to the lower extremities ; when sitting or standing, it seemed to him as if the limbs were asleep, or as if some attractive power held him to the floor, a symptom which disappeared in a moment, when walking, but which returned immediately when he sat down or stood still, and continued about an hour. Frequent passage of perfectly limpid urine, without having drank anything except the medicine. At noon he felt well ; in the evening, slightly increased heat ; the night was tolerably quiet ; no particular symptoms the next day, except those of the mouth. On the 21st, all the symptoms of the 19th returned in the same order, only with less intensity and shorter duration.

On the 22d, *one hundred drops*, in water.

After an hour, a burning pain of the tongue, increasing every moment, and considerable flow of saliva (for four hours) ; anxious feeling in the pit of the stomach, with dizziness of the head (especially in a warm room), without headache ; constant chilliness of the back, with cold extremities, even in a very hot room, as before the invasion of a catarrhal fever, continuing an hour ; cast down ; out of humor ; very hard stool ; sensation of soreness at the anus.

The next ten days he took no medicine, and observed no peculiar sensations.

On the 25th, *one hundred and twenty drops*, in water. For half an hour, a hot burning extended up from the stomach through the cesophagus ; the symptoms of the head and tongue, and of the secretion of saliva, as well as the chills over the back and the lower limbs, as on previous days. The feet as heavy as lead, while sitting or standing ; the toes of the right foot go to sleep while walking ; a peculiar sensation, consisting of an anxious trembling, like vertigo, a bubbling and seething through the whole body, as if the hands and feet would go to sleep, or somewhat as when one is on the point of being intoxicated with wine, accompanied by a prevailing unpleasant sensation of coldness ; during the two following days, he was cast down, head confused, and in the evening, as indeed on nearly

all the previous days, greatly increased heat of the body, with swelling of the cutaneous veins.

On the 28th, *one hundred and forty drops*, in water. Vertigo for four hours; burning of the tongue; flow of saliva; burning in the mouth and along the œsophagus, vertigo and numbness; a general feeling of anxiety, as if the blood would issue from all the veins, without increased heat, rather with constant chilliness and a cold face, even in a warm room; better in the open air, and during motion; tottering of the legs; the feet as heavy as lead, so that he can scarcely move them. He is very anxious to get better; is peevish; everything annoys him. In the evening, a momentary stitching and drawing pain in the small of the back, which returns frequently during the next day, especially when at rest.

On the 30th, *one hundred and forty drops* (of a tincture that had been kept some time). Besides a slight burning of the tongue, confusion of the head and dryness of the throat, with a somewhat increased secretion of saliva, there was no symptom observed.

April 1st, *two hundred drops* of the same tincture. The usual ailments of the tongue, and the secretion of saliva, were somewhat less than on previous days; limbs heavy as lead, and without strength; slight chilliness over the back; coldness of the face, while it is hot to the feel, continuing but for a short time; quiet sleep at night.

During the three following days, when he took nothing, there was headache (quite unusual to him) every afternoon, while the nights were rather more restless.

On the 5th, R. took *one hundred and sixty drops* of a fresh tincture of Aconite in a little water. In a quarter of an hour after taking the portion, there was an insipid nauseous-sweetish taste in the gullet, now forcing him to hawk up tough mucus, and now to swallow the same; a sensation as if tough mucus were hanging upon the uvula, producing an inclination to vomit for almost an hour; the previously mentioned peppertaste then set in, which extended itself from the root gradually



over the whole tongue; at the same time, increased flow of saliva, with which the sweetish taste disappeared for a moment, with a very distressing inclination to cough. A kind of sensation of numbness extended itself from the teeth, over the cheek-bones, to the external angle of the eye, and then almost over the whole body. In the head it seemed to him as if the brain were larger, and as if it pressed with force against the cranial bones; then a chilliness over the back, with predominant coldness and paleness of the face. All these symptoms continued for four or five hours, even while in a warm bath.

The sensation of numbness in the extremities, while at rest, disappeared when in motion. The most extreme prostration of the limbs; trembling of the knees; general heaviness, so that he was obliged to ride in order to pursue his usual avocations; copious, ill-smelling eructations, with taste of the drug, by which, however, a sense of distension in the pit of the stomach was each time relieved. Vertigo, as from a slight intoxication, with great absence of mind, so that he often felt anxious when at the bedside of a patient; especially, there was a manifest aggravation in a close room and at rest, and relief when in the open air and in motion. During the two following days, momentary, slight drawing stitching pains in the left breast, the left ear, and, later, in the left knee-joint also.

Dr. R. concluded his provings on the 8th of April, with *one hundred and eight drops* of the tincture. An hour after, the usual symptoms of the mouth, throat, cesophagus, stomach, teeth and face set in. The headache in the temples, as if from a wedge rending it asunder, is less to-day, and is rather a dull, benumbing feeling, that renders him almost unfit for intellectual labor, and gives rise to a peculiar state of anxiety. During internal coldness, which extends itself from the back over the lower limbs, while the upper extremities are warm, a cold sweat breaks out; the face is icy cold to the touch (on a clear day and in a very hot room). The sense of numbness of the lower limbs, especially in the balls of the toes, is stronger than ever to-day, even when walking, so that he is often obliged to stand still in order to get rid of this unpleasant feeling by moving

the feet hither and thither. This continued for full four hours. Appetite, thirst, and all the functions, at the same time were unchanged; but in the evening, when sitting perfectly quiet, in an unheated room, there was evident increase of heat, quicker pulse, evident symptoms of a cold, to which the prover was not conscious of having been exposed; leaden heaviness of the limbs, especially when going up stairs; tottering of the same; general sluggishness.

VIII. DR. ROTHANSL made only one proving, but a very instructive one.

February 4th, at 7 A.M., half an hour before breakfast, he took *six drops* of the pure tincture, and increased the dose one drop every day, so that on the 13th of February, it amounted to *fifteen drops*. As he now felt his system deeply affected, and as the drug-disease had assumed the clearly developed form of bronchitis, he desisted from the further use of the drug. His proving is given in his own words:

“From February 5th to 12th, I observed the following constantly returning symptoms:

“Every night, extreme restlessness. I generally slept but a few hours before midnight, and even then restlessly, being disturbed by heavy dreams; the remainder of the night I passed waking, although the constant and very lively fantasies of which I was the subject, scarce ever permitted me to attain to perfect consciousness. I experienced extreme dry heat in the whole body, and a burning itching, especially on the inner side of the thigh, and about the knee, which did not give me a moment's rest.

“On the 5th, vertigo when stooping; sparks were visible, and a mist before the eyes.

“On the 6th, rawness of the throat (soon after taking the drug); abundant secretion of mucus from the larynx. In the afternoon, drawing and paralytic stiffness on the external surface of the right arm (for an hour).

“On the 8th, heaviness of the head; reeling; ringing in the ears, especially severe when yawning, which was very often.

"On the 9th (for two hours in the morning), irritation to cough in the larynx; the cough dry.

"On the 11th, vertigo, and ringing in the ears.

"On the 13th, after midnight, I was awakened by a violent chill, such as I never experienced before. It came in paroxysms, about every five minutes, issued from the præcordial region, and lost itself in the extremities. As I was already much exhausted from the previous sleepless nights, I fell asleep during the separate attacks, but was unpleasantly aroused by every new one. This continued about two hours; then a burning, dry heat set in; the pulse beat feverishly (I could hear the pulsations in the brain very clearly). As I awoke in the morning, I found myself in a moderate sweat.

"On the 14th and 15th, unusual weariness.

"On the 16th, acute stitches in the region of the eighth, ninth and tenth ribs, first on the left side, then on the right; oppression of the chest; deep inspirations, not painful. In the evening, a single, but very intense burning stitch in the left side of the chest.

"On the 17th, the stitching pains continued, with but few interruptions, though in a less degree, through the whole day, and finally extended downward toward the loins.

"On the 18th, distension (spannen) in the left patella; transient stitches in the right side of the chest.

"On the 19th, at night, a quarter after 12 o'clock, a chill (an hour long), not so severe as on the 13th; then an extraordinarily profuse sweat, which wet the bed-covering entirely through, continuing till morning; then sleeplessness. Toward morning, fluent catarrh. During the whole day, great lassitude; sense of distension, first in the left, then also in the right patella; especially annoying when going up stairs. In the evening, tensive pain in the right patella, which continued till the 22d.

"On the 20th, a chill in the night; afterward, dry, hot skin, and sweat, though the latter was not as profuse as yesterday; great muscular prostration through the day; the coryza progressed without headache.

"On the 21st and 22d, restless sleep; dry cough, very severe,

especially in a warm room; heaviness upon the chest; a sensation between the shoulders as if he had been bruised; excessive weariness.

"On the 23d, dull pain in the temples; hoarseness; dry cough; sensation of dryness in the air passages (in the afternoon); the thin, white mucus which is coughed up, is twice mingled with streaks of bright red blood; sensation between the shoulders as if he had been beaten.

"24th.—The coryza continues; cough, with scanty, frothy expectoration of mucus; sense of distension in the right patella.

"On the 27th, violent headache, especially in the right half of the forehead; the coryza continues; the cough is violent, with a peculiar dull tone, straining the chest very much; rather dry; frothy, white, thin mucus is expectorated only occasionally. In the evening, chilly in a warm room; constant inclination to cough.

"28th.—The night was very restless. The frequent cough produced aching and burning pains through the course of the air passages down to the pit of the stomach. In the morning, I was hoarse, and so annoyed by a violent, dry cough, especially in a warm room, that I thought I must lie down. Toward 11 o'clock, a stitching pain was observed at the upper edge of the right orbit, which divided itself, as it seemed to me, dendritically, a part ascending the forehead to the hairy scalp, a part going sideways toward the right temple, and another downward upon the cheek, to two or three of the back teeth. This pain was increased by pressure, and toward evening, when I was obliged to cough uninterruptedly, became so severe that all the other symptoms seemed but trifles to me, and I thought that I could not endure it very long.<sup>1</sup> My face was red and hot; the eyes brilliant. The following night was tolerably good. The supra-orbital region was swollen on the morning of March 1st, but it was only after severe pressure that a dull, stitching pain was to be felt. The cough, which was mostly dry, returned frequently. I felt very languid and much affected, and was not in a condition to occupy myself even with reading.

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<sup>1</sup> In the evening, I was obliged to take a few drops of Causticum (2d), which assuaged the pain.

"March 2d.—The pain over the right eye was trifling, and felt only on pressure. The cough was violent as yesterday. Every breath of fresh air was pleasant to me. In the evening, I took for my supper cold pickled veal, with vinegar and oil, and drank a glass of wine with it. In the night, I was attacked again with that violent, shaking chill, peculiar to Aconite, from which I had escaped since February 20th. The sense of distension, also, in the right patella, which only annoyed me at times, when walking, had, on the 3d of March, attained a degree of great severity. I observed nothing further new. The drug-disease disappeared gradually, with the usual symptoms. The mucus membrane of the nose and bronchi secreted, at first, a thin, then a thick and copious mucus; in the same degree, the cough was slight and less frequent, and toward the middle of March had left entirely."

IX. DR. FRIEDERICH SCHWARZ, 29 years old, of a sanguine temperament; thick-set and full-blooded, heretofore enjoying undisturbed and vigorous health. Began his proving January 5th, with *three drops* of the tincture; increased the dose one drop every day till the 8th, and thence till the 14th two drops every day, when he took *sixteen drops*. On the 18th, he began again with *twenty-five drops*, and increased every day from three to five drops, so that on the 22d he took *forty drops*, and on the 24th concluded this proving with *twenty-four drops*. In the whole, he took, during this time, *two hundred and fifty-nine drops*, always in water. After taking *twenty drops*, he felt, for the first time, a warmth in the mouth, pleasantly relieved by inhalation, as after the use of mint. The sensation, however, disappeared an hour after each dose, till, on taking *thirty drops*, it took the form of a slight burning, beginning at the lips and extending down the gullet; at the same time, the soft parts of the cavity of the mouth were injected; rawness in the throat, especially in the posterior nasal cavities (which compelled him to hawk frequently), with the sensation as if very tough mucus were drawn through the passage, together with a distressing dryness, increased by smoking. There were painful spots upon

the hairy parts of the head; separate, very sensitive to the touch, or the cool air, and especially to a strong wind, as if when affected with rheumatism. All these symptoms, however, disappeared, at the latest, about three hours after taking the drug.

2. After fourteen days, Schwarz began his second proving with *twenty drops*, and took ten drops more every day, from the 9th to the 12th, inclusive, and ceased on the 22d, on which day he took *fifty drops*; on the 24th, went up to *seventy*, and closed on the 26th with *one hundred and thirty drops*.

The symptoms recurred in the manner heretofore noticed, but appeared with increased intensity on taking *fifty drops*, and continued longer, to wit: the burning in the mouth, as after taking pepper, which, on taking *seventy drops*, continued from 10 A.M. till the next morning. The sexual passions became extremely excited on the commencement of this second proving, and continued during the whole course of the proving.

In both provings, a striking want of susceptibility to the drug was apparent.

March 8th, at 8 A.M., he took *one hundred drops* of a recent tincture. Violent scraping and burning in the throat, immediately, as after Turkish pepper, more severe than at any previous time. An hour later, chills running over the back and the limbs, in which latter place they were especially felt. With the increasing chilliness, felt at the same time under the skin, a slight shaking chill returned, at short intervals, till 5 P.M.; then fleeting stitches in the back of the hands and feet, and between the shoulder-blades. Toward evening, a sensation of heaviness behind the breast-bone, hindering deep inspiration, like a peculiarly painful but transient pressure from the breast-bone to the spinal column; fleeting stitches, from time to time, in the large pectoral and intercostal muscles of the left side, as well as under the scalp.

On the 9th, Schwarz took *one hundred and forty drops*, when the same symptoms were repeated.

On the 12th, at 10 P.M., *two hundred and sixty drops*. Besides the symptoms already mentioned, which appeared in

greater severity, there was extraordinary restlessness, constant tossing about in bed and sleeplessness till 3 A.M.; alternating heat and cold; goose-flesh in spots, which first disappeared when sweat broke out upon the parts affected; then, constant rising of wind, with a taste of alcohol; severe heartburn; frequent yawning and stretching of the limbs; pressure, especially upon the right side of the chest; respiration accelerated; pulse full, powerful and hurried. As soon as the sweat became general, the symptoms remitted. On the following morning, Schwarz found himself quite well, except somewhat of a stitching pain at the *fossa navicularis*, which was quite noticeable every time he urinated. After the lapse of eight days, this symptom, gradually declining the meanwhile, finally disappeared, the only one which remained so long to remind him of the drug which he had taken.

4. On the 24th, Schwarz took *four hundred drops* of the tincture. Immediately after taking it, violent burning from the mouth to the stomach, with a taste of alcohol (a consequence of the quantity of the tincture taken, being  $2\frac{1}{2}$  drachms in weight). Although this symptom gradually decreased in intensity, yet it annoyed him the whole day, in connection with risings, as after copious draughts of spirituous liquors, which came on somewhat later. An hour after taking the medicine, the burning of the tongue, which was so persistent, became very marked, as after the immoderate use of pepper, and continued to increase for four hours, till, toward evening, it, with all the other symptoms, became gradually weaker and weaker; at the same time, the soft parts of the palate, the tonsils, and the posterior wall of the throat, were slightly reddened, with a sensation of heat which, most prominent upon the lips, which soon became dry, extended itself deep into the gullet. Inspiring air produced a pleasing coolness upon these surfaces. Closely following this symptom was a chill: a slight shivering at first traversed the lower, then the upper extremities, leaving the *cutis anserina* in these parts, which became general and more marked as the coldness increased. The shivering was especially felt between the skin and the muscles, but increases so much in intensity

that he begins to shake whenever he resigns himself to rest. While briskly moving or rapidly walking in the open air, these symptoms remit; but they return again, with redoubled power, when standing or lying down. At the same time, there is an unusual relaxation, indifference, indisposition to labor of any kind, moroseness and irritable sensitiveness; his usually excellent appetite has forsaken him; he is, nevertheless, forced to eat a little, to relieve, if possible, the constant and very distressing eructations of hot air of an alcoholic taste; but the attempt is in vain, for after taking a little beef, or beef soup, nausea is superadded to these other troubles; an icy coldness seizes him; he freezes, though between two coverlets.<sup>1</sup> At the same time, throbbing of the temporal arteries, and a sensation upon the scalp, as if the hair were bristled up in spots. On touching these spots, they were sensitive, as in case of rheumatic affections. Slight burning of the eyes; quivering, and seeing of sparks (an entirely uncommon thing with him); humming in the ears, by turns, with sensitiveness to noise. The breath was hot, the respiration accelerated. On each deep inspiration, oppression, anxiety, sensitiveness, and stitches between the shoulder-blades and upon one side or other of the chest, chiefly on the right side, but most severe from the sternum to the spinal column. The pulse was powerful, full, a little accelerated (85 in a minute, usually about 70). As the cold increased, there were alternate yawnings and stretchings of the limbs, occurring once or twice in a minute; with the latter, the limbs seemed to him too short, and with the former, the breath; and yet he was somewhat relieved. About 5 o'clock, the chill gave way to a warmth, slowly establishing itself, which was only now and then interrupted by a slight and transient chill. During the increase of the warmth, which ended in a gentle perspiration, the imagination was remarkably exalted, especially in the direction of the sexual appetite. He could only relieve himself of an erection, continuing an hour, by rising. All the ailments left at about 7 P.M., except a

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<sup>1</sup> Feather beds, most likely.—*Ed.*



sharp pricking in the glans when urinating, with the discharge of a hot, dark urine, which did not entirely disappear till the third day.

X. DR. JOHANN STERZ, 27 years of age, fair, of a sanguine temperament, slender figure, always enjoyed good health, except having had the measles and scarlet fever in his childhood, and the varioloid when twenty-two years of age. He made four provings, and took the medicine almost in every case at 10 A. M., on sugar or in water.

February 1st, 1844, he took three drops of Aconite tincture on sugar. In the afternoon, pain in the right testicle, as if from a bruise. In the evening, great weakness of the knees; at night, many dreams.

On the 3d, *five drops*. Weakness of the knees. At night, sleep with constant dreams.

On the 4th, *seven drops*. At evening, weakness of the knees; at night, sleep, disturbed by many dreams; after midnight, burning about the navel, continuing for an hour. The abdomen puffed up and distended; abundant passage of flatus.

On the 5th, *ten drops*. Eruption of red pimples upon the flexor side of the thumb and the index and middle fingers, which are painful on pressure. At evening, weakness of the knees; at night, many dreams; oppression of the chest requiring frequent inspirations.

On the 6th, *fifteen drops*. In the afternoon the abdomen was puffed up and distended; frequent passage of flatus. In the evening, weakness of the knees, with frequent stitches in the left knee; frequent yawning; scraping in the throat; a feeling as if something were itching in the throat, soliciting him to swallow often; sense of confusion in the forehead; pain in the neck, by turns, with a sensation of stiffness; aching in the small of the back; the pulsations of the heart just apparent when quietly sitting and lying, but otherwise normal. At night, many dreams and constriction of the chest, with frequent deep inspirations.

On the 7th, *twenty drops*. In the forenoon, redness and

heat of the face, an hour after taking the medicine, lasting half an hour; coryza, with secretion of thin mucus; sensation as if the tongue were pressed together from both sides. In the evening, weakness of the knees extended itself over the right thigh and leg; sensation in the right testicle as if bruised; constriction and sense of pressure upon the chest, especially in the right side, backwards, and downwards (in the lower lobe of the lung); frequent deep breathing; feeling in the right elbow as if beaten; abdomen distended and puffed up; the beating of the heart as yesterday, quite perceptible when sitting quiet; chilly between 7 and 8 P. M.; at night, many dreams and oppression of the chest.

On the 8th, no medicine. In the forenoon, sensation as if the left testicle were bruised; in the afternoon, troubles from flatus. In the evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, chilly; at night, constriction of the chest, with many dreams. The pimples on the fingers remain unchanged.

From the 9th there were no striking symptoms. The night's rest, however, was disturbed by many dreams; the dreams are of the most fearful character, and are retained a long time by the memory. The pimples on the fingers disappeared by the 10th.

2. During his second proving, Sterz took the drug always at the same time of day, in a little water, well shaken. He began February 16th, at 10 A.M., with *ten drops* of the tincture. In the afternoon, troubles from flatus; dull piercing (or stitching) pain in the *fossa navicularis*, continuing for three hours; at night, dreamed much.

On the 17th, *fifteen drops*. In the afternoon, weakness in the right knee and left elbow joints; single stitches in the abdomen and about the heart; at night, sensation in the right testicle as if bruised. Also, many dreams and oppression of the chest, with frequent deep inspiration.

On the 18th, no medicine. In the forenoon, hard stool and aching in the small of the back, increasing by stooping; constriction of the chest. In the afternoon, troubled with flatus; pain in the right heel, especially when treading upon it. The night was comfortable, except he dreamed a good deal.

On the 19th, *twenty drops*. After an hour, scraping in the throat, with the pendulous palate slightly reddened; burning on the point of the tongue for an hour. In the afternoon, troubles from flatus; a sensation as if the throat were tied up; weakness, chiefly felt in the knees; sensation of the right testicle as if bruised; oppression of the chest, with frequent deep inspiration; sense of heat in the abdomen; a slight chill between 8 and 9 P. M.; at night, pressure upon the chest and many dreams.

On the 20th, no medicine. Rawness of the throat, which extended itself along the air-passages and produces frequent cough; aching in the pit of the stomach. A painful furuncle is formed upon the point of the nose; slight constriction of the chest; sleep disturbed by many dreams.

On the 21st, no striking symptoms. The dreams continued every night. The furuncle upon the nose had disappeared by the 23d.

3. On the 2d of March, 1844, at 10 A. M., *forty drops* of the tincture, in about two ounces of water, well shaken, were taken at once. An hour after, burning on the point of the tongue and rawness in the throat, the pendulous palate being somewhat reddened. At noon, frequent yawning and sleepiness; in the afternoon, flatulence, sense of dryness and scraping in the throat, making him hawk frequently, with expectoration of tenacious saliva; stiffness of the neck; stitches in the right temporal muscle; at the root of the tongue, a sensation as if it were spasmodically drawn to both sides; single stitches in the feet and arms; aching in the small of the back. In the evening, weakness in the knees and in the right shoulder; sleepiness and frequent yawning; pain as if bruised in the left testicle; chilly when lying down; falling to sleep readily; slept well till midnight, when a general sweat broke out: many dreams.

Early the next morning. Prostration as after a fever; slight headache in the left side of the vertex, increased when stooping or moving the head, and lasting till 9 o'clock.

On the 3d, at 10 A. M., *sixty drops* of the tincture. After a quarter of an hour, burning and scraping in the soft palate, which gradually extended itself to the bony palate and the top of the tongue, and lasted two hours; the soft palate was somewhat reddened. Pain in the calf of the right leg, as after a severe cramp, through the whole forenoon; pain as if bruised in the left testicle. In the afternoon, burning of the lips, with a sensation as if they were swollen; sensitiveness of the scalp, especially at the vertex; when touching the hair, a peculiar painful titillation. In the evening, the abdomen was puffed up; voluptuous tickling on the glans. At night, while asleep, startled up twice in terror; sleep pretty good, notwithstanding the many dreams. Towards morning, a pollution, without voluptuous feelings.

On the 4th, 5th and 6th, no medicine.

On the 4th, after dinner, several violent stitches in the intestines and in the liver, as with needles, lasting ten minutes. At night, sleep, disturbed by dreams; towards morning a pollution (an occurrence which only takes place with the prover once in three or four months) with voluptuous feelings. The dreams continued the whole night.

On the 7th, Sterz concluded this proving with *eighty drops*, which he took in about four ounces of water, in two portions, the first half at 10 A. M., the second at 4 P. M. After an hour, scraping in the throat; towards noon, oppression of the chest, with frequent deep inspirations. In the afternoon, aching in the pit of the stomach, and in the region of the kidneys; pain in the calf of the leg as after a spasm. About 6½ o'clock, frequent stitches in the chest, on both sides, now deeply-seated, now rather superficial, especially about the heart, yet not increased by a deep inspiration. Confusion in the right side of the forehead; pain in the calf of the left leg similar to that in the right. Frequent yawning; sense of constriction of the pharynx; prostration. At about 11½ P. M., a peculiarly painful feeling at the anus—a burning and scraping, continuing for ten minutes; at night slept well, notwithstanding the dreams.

At the end of the month he found himself quite well, with the exception of the nights being full of dreams: and entered upon his proving with the attenuations.

4. March 31st, at 11½ A. M., he began with *one hundred drops* of the first attenuation (1:100). In the afternoon, feeling of pressure in the pit of the stomach and right loin. In the evening, frequent yawning and sense of heat in the upper part of the body, especially in the face, as if sweat would break out, which, however, was not the case, except on the forehead. At night, sleep, disturbed by dreams, and, toward morning, a pollution, without voluptuous feelings.

Sterz now tried, April 1st, at 11½ A.M., *one hundred drops* of the second, and went every day to a higher attenuation, so that, on the 5th, he took *one hundred drops* of the sixth. The dreamy nights excepted, there were no morbid symptoms.

On account of an accidental gastric derangement, he ceased his proving till April 12th, and then took, for three days, *one hundred drops* of the first (1 drug.: 100 distilled water) every day at 11 A.M.

On the 12th, after ten hours, humming in the left ear, which, in the course of the afternoon, returned four times, but never lasted more than a minute. ("I suffer," says Sterz, "very seldom from humming in the ears, certainly not so frequently as here.") During the night of the 15th, he dreamed much; toward morning, a pollution, without voluptuous feeling. After rising, his face was hot and red, but this passed off on going into the open air.

On the 14th, in the afternoon, frequent, deep breathing, from a sense of pressure behind the sternum. At night, many dreams. Toward morning, a pollution again, with voluptuous feelings.

April 15th.—No morbid phenomena. For many nights after, vivid dreams, but which, however, were not so well retained by the memory; they had, also, taken on a more agreeable character.

XI. DR. CAJETAN WACHTL was 30 years of age and more; of a choleric, melancholic temperament; powerful frame; for

years uninterruptedly healthy; an excellent observer, and quite as excellent, if not a little too cautious, an experimenter.

"On the 7th of February, 1844," says Dr. Wachtl, "I began my first proving, with a drug unknown to me, of which I smelt, every five or six minutes in the course of the evening, from a vial filled with the tincture.

"Half an hour after, I felt my head somewhat confused, and while standing, a long-continued, violent stitch in the heel of the left foot, which followed the course of the tendo-achillis upward to the hollow of the knee, returned ten or twelve times, and at last was so acute that I was obliged to sit down, whereupon it left. Whether this was in consequence of the olfaction, I will not certainly maintain; yet I cannot remember ever to have had a similar pain. The following night was restless.

"After *eight drops* of the tincture, which I took during the forenoon of the 12th, in eight table-spoonfuls of fresh water, I observed nothing striking, except a confusion of the head, with a sense of heat. The night was restless again, and on the 13th I awoke with the same confusion of the head, but nevertheless, took again *twelve drops* of the tincture. The confusion of the head, such as occurs before the invasion of a cold, continued through the whole day, in conjunction with a sensation of warmth about the heart. During the day, four soft evacuations; The night was restless again. On the day following, the pains of the head remitted. In their stead, I experienced, in the forenoon, a titillation on the glans, and, afterwards, five or six acute stitches at the orifice of the urethra. At noon, while eating; severe pressure in the stomach, as if from some undigested food, which left behind it, till in the evening, a sensitiveness and sensation of heat in the stomach.

"On the 15th, the titillation in the glans was renewed, and a similar sensation was also experienced at the sacro-iliac symphysis, which gradually became converted in a paralytic pain, and continued nearly the whole day. In the night of the 16th, sudden waking as from a fearful dream, with a burning pain, proceeding from the stomach, through the whole course of the oesophagus into the mouth, continuing half an hour, and leav-

ing behind it a sensation of dryness. In the forenoon, dry heat, with distressing pain in the stomach and sensitiveness of the region of the kidneys. The urine seemed thicker and hotter, and there was slight burning in the urethra when it was passed. In the abdomen, there was a loud rolling and rumbling, as after having taken a purgative. The night was quiet.

"All these ailments continued till the 17th, in the same degree. On this day, the paralytic pain in the region of the sacrum, which appeared on the 15th, returned in a marked degree, but was relieved by motion and bending backwards. In the bend of the arm, pricking, as with fine needles. Sleeping for three hours did not refresh me, and after waking I found my head very much confused and disordered. In the evening, nausea, with a sweet taste in the mouth, which disappeared after hawking up phlegm. Toward 7 o'clock, the aching in the stomach returned again, alternating with rumbling in the bowels, and followed by inclination to stool. The evacuation was unsatisfactory and afforded no relief of the complaints. Three times, in a short interval, there were creeping chills, beginning at the middle of the spinal column, and reaching out toward each loin, and, notwithstanding the heat of the room, a constant sensation as if I had just been chilled, with momentary, transient heat in the head, after which I had transient, fine stitches in the left hand and in the left shoulder-joint. In the night, constant, fearful starting up from sleep, with trembling of the heart, and sense of heat in the pit of the stomach. In the meantime, I fell into a light doze again, but could never get sound asleep.

"The next morning (18th), I felt much exhausted. The abdomen was sensitive to pressure, as if the diaphragm were slightly inflamed. Toward noon, pricking pain under the sternum, and a similar feeling between the shoulder-blades.

"Many of these symptoms persisted through the next eight days; some of them, however, were present but for a moment, as, for instance, the fleeting stitches in the shoulder and elbow-joint. Of longer duration were the confusion of the head, the feeling as if he had taken cold, the aching in

the pit of the stomach, the sensation of dry heat in the whole body, with occasional chills over the back. The following were ever present: the aching in the loins, the burning when urinating, with discharge of rather thick urine, the sleepiness with exhaustion, the restless nights, and great fickleness of disposition.

2. "I began the second proving on the 5th of March, with *twenty drops* of the strong tincture. Soon after, I felt the oft-noted chills running down my back, from the vertex down to the coccyx. A quarter of an hour after, a general and pleasant sense of heat in the skin, and a sensation as if the ligaments of the joints were relaxed, in consequence of which my gait was unsteady, together with fleeting stitches in the left patella and in the left shoulder-joint. The burning, when urinating, which for some days past had entirely disappeared, returned again. I passed much urine, and at every time, on beginning to urinate, I experienced a peculiar anxiety.

"Next morning, after breakfast, aching in the region of the stomach, which, however, did not last long; three soft stools, with rumbling in the bowels, as after having taken a purgative, and sensitiveness in the sacral region. The night was restless.

"On the 8th, I took *twenty drops* again in water. Immediately after, pressing pain in the head, now in the occiput, now more manifest at the root of the nose. The headache, which was sometimes stitching, continued all day; finally, scraping in the throat was added to it, and, while smoking, a constant tickling in the larynx.<sup>1</sup> In the night of the 10th of March, the sore throat increased, the swallowing became difficult, and, by morning, the pharynx was considerably reddened. A pain (as if beaten) was more or less constant in the sacrum, with pain in the bowels, at the same time, as if from flatulence. In the evening, the difficulty of swallowing, and the redness of the throat remitted; but the chills began to run over me again, accompanied with such extreme prostration of the lower extremi-

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<sup>1</sup> I must here mention, that, during the proving of this drug, smoking tobacco easily stupefied me, though I am a great smoker.—W.



ties, that I was obliged to go to bed at 7 o'clock. I slept quite well till midnight; but after that, I was constantly tormented by awaking in terror from fearful dreams. At 5 o'clock, there was violent hawking up of mucus, with nausea; and at last I vomited twice, a greenish-gray, watery fluid. The lassitude and prostration in the extremities I felt even in bed.

"On the 11th, on awaking, I felt a heaviness upon the chest, and, shortly after, sharp but slight stitches in the left side of the chest, following each other in rapid succession, from without inwards. In course of the day, pinching burning, with sense of heat in the coccyx and in the hæmorrhoidal vessels, a very annoying symptom, which continued till the next day.

"On the 12th, stiffness, with a sensation as if beaten, in the left side of the neck, extending to the left shoulder-joint and a part of the back; aggravated in bed and when lying down; relieved by motion, and when in the open air. This sensation continued during the 13th, 14th and 15th of March, but on the evening of the 14th, alternated with a similar feeling in the lower and upper extremities, and then suddenly returned to its former seat again.

"In conclusion, I observe, that, during the whole course of the proving, I experienced, two or three times a day (sometimes, indeed, oftener), sudden congestions to the head, with anxiety, soon after which, cold chills would generally appear, running over the back; seldom over the back and extremities. A constant symptom was weariness, readily occurring when walking, and especially when going up stairs, at which times, I was often obliged to rest, on account of shortness of breath and sense of heat in the lungs. Nor was I less affected intellectually and morally, since sleepiness, indisposition to intellectual labor, fretfulness, anger about the merest trifles, aversion to society, and a fearful mood, were my constant companions.

3d. April 3d, Dr. Wachtl began a new proving, with *thirty drops* of the tincture. Immediately after taking it, sense of heat in the head, with chills running over the back; through the whole day, extraordinary weariness in the whole body.

After *forty drops* of the tincture, on the 4th, a pressing

pain in the forehead, and in the occiput, set in, which, toward evening, increased in severity. The night following was restless. On the 5th, the headache remitted; but the relaxation of the whole system was so great in the evening, that W. was forced to go to bed. The next morning, acute stitches in the right side of the chest, with hindered respiration, and throughout the day, frequently-returning tingling in the ears.

*Fifty drops*, on the 7th, chiefly exert their power upon the chest. A stitching-aching in the left side of the chest, with anxiety, and a sensation of warmth about the heart, annoyed him, frequently returning through the day. The night was restless again and interrupted by frequent frightful startings. The previously-mentioned symptoms returned on the following day but twice, and in a less degree; but tearing stitches in the right knee were present, especially toward evening, with a sensation as if bruised in the right testicle.

During the days following, there was nothing note-worthy, except tearing stitches in almost all the joints, quickly passing, but very acute.

XII. DR. WATZKE made five provings with Aconite upon himself:

A.—“I began,” he says, “my Aconite provings on the morning of the 10th of January, 1844, with *one drop* of the tincture, and increased the dose every day by one drop. Thus, on the 16th, I took *seven drops*; on the 18th, I took *eight drops*; and on the 20th, *ten drops*. As regards diet, I made no change during the whole course of the proving. I drank—not quite every day, but still frequently—wine, beer, milk, and black coffee; and I have no doubt that this utter disregard of all dietetic rules, laid many hindrances in the way of the development of the powers of the medicine. I took the medicine at all times upon sugar.

“No formal drug-disease was developed in me by taking from one to ten drops. Nevertheless, certain symptoms appeared, with such clearness and precision, that I could not possibly fail to recognize the impress of the drug, the drug being known to me.

"One drop produced scraping in the throat, continuing several minutes, and a peculiar mental depression. I could not relieve myself of sad thoughts, even in jovial company. The transient, painful pressure in the patella, observed after taking one drop, I considered accidental, although it manifested itself very clearly at a later period, after having taken a larger dose.

"After *two drops*, the scraping in the throat was more severe, continued longer (through the whole afternoon and evening), while repeated stitches in the throat, and dull pain in the vertical region were combined with it. Constriction of the chest, and frequent stitches in the back, observed upon these days, I find marked with a ?

"After *three* and *four drops*, together with scraping in the throat, a sensation as if it were swollen, and a piercing pricking, there was compression of the chest, and a prevailing melancholic mood.

"After *five*, *six* and *seven drops*, no throat-symptoms presented themselves, but aching and very painful stitches at the vertex; aching in the patella and the tendo-Achillis; compression of the chest, and sensation of a load in the stomach, the latter continuing for a minute, and returning several times during the day.

"*Ten drops* produced frequent violent risings; increased thirst; sensations of a load in the stomach, with a sense as of pressing together in the gullet, especially in the forenoon; dull pain in the vertex (shooting toward the temples, increased on stooping); aching and gnawing pain in the patella; melancholic mood. After eating, and after taking wine or coffee, these symptoms disappeared.

B.—"*Fifteen drops* of the tincture were taken on sugar, on the 22d of January. Soon after, a pricking-burning on the gums, in the throat, and along the eustachian tubes, which increased till dinner time, but in the afternoon remitted again. During the following night, I slept very quietly. The next morning, the 23d, the uvula was much swollen, and, as well as the palatine arches and the posterior regions of the palate, dendritically injected. The secretion of saliva was increased,

and occasioned frequent swallowing. During swallowing, the pain was acutely felt. Then compression of the chest, dull pain behind the sternum, frequent deep sighing; sometimes a dry, short cough. When going in the open air, the sore throat was worse, and there was joined with it annoying pain in both ears, made up of burning, itching and pricking. Both the sore throat and the ear-ache remitted after eating, but returned again, in the evening, worse than ever, and, indeed, continued, though in milder form, together with the sense of compression of the chest and the dry cough, through the following day, and was not entirely gone three days later, the 25th.

C.—“On the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th of February, I took *twenty drops* of the tincture, each day, after a breakfast consisting of milk. The symptoms which presented themselves during the four days of the proving, were almost always the same. They were not, however, entirely gone before the time for taking the next dose, i.e., in the course of twenty-four hours. Some of them continued for several days after I had taken the last *twenty drops*.

“The sore throat was a constant symptom. It began soon after taking the drug; was pricking, and was joined with a sensation of swelling in the throat. It continued through the whole day. The uvula was swollen, elongated, and, as well as the palatine arches and the posterior surface of the palate, was very deeply injected; at the same time, often during the day, there was a very annoying and irritating aching pain in both sides of the vertex, in the forehead and lower jaw, continuing for a minute, but most persistent and acute in the right shoulder and arm; a sense of lassitude and heat in the breast; frequent sighing; attacks of anxiety; sometimes dry cough and compressive stitching pains in the right side of the cheek. In the open air, heaviness and stiffness of the limbs, especially of the lower; clumsiness of motion; when walking briskly, sensitiveness of the loins; sometimes, while sitting, a sudden, constricting pain in the region of the gall-bladder, interfering with respiration. Every forenoon, some hours after taking the drug, I experienced a marked sexual excitement, which

disappeared again about noon, without having been gratified. After eating, chilliness, relaxation, sleepiness. At night, increased heat, frequent rolling about in bed; sleep much disturbed, full of lively dreams, which were retained firmly by the memory. The sensation of itching, pricking, burning, scraping, now here, now there upon the skin, I pass over, since they were but transient in their appearance, and might well come and go, often and quite accidentally. Sometimes, there was repeated going to sleep, while sitting, which might, perhaps, serve as an exception to the foregoing.

“Upon the appetite, the evacuations, and the secretion of urine, the remedy showed no effect. I observed, during the time of proving, no particular diet. It was chiefly the continually disturbed nights which this drug produced, which led me to terminate this proving.

D.—“I began my fourth proving on the 22d of February. I mixed *thirty drops* of the tincture with a glass of water, and drank half of it in the morning, fasting, and the other half at the end of two hours, after a chocolate breakfast.

“During the day, I felt painful tearings, now here, now there; most frequently at various parts of the thorax, and in the arms and forearms; prostration of the arms and legs; confusion of the head; constant, yet slight pain in the vertical region; scraping and constriction of the throat, as if it were narrower than was natural. The chest was as if compressed. I was obliged to sigh often. Sometimes stitches darted through my chest. Occasionally, violent risings occurred. The sexual appetite was in a marked degree excited and importunate.

“As I went from the twilight of the room into the street, there was a glimmering before my eyes; the light of the lamps trembled and waved. I was troubled to determine the physiognomy of the passers-by. I was uneasy and dizzy. I feared constantly that I should run against those passing. It seemed to me as if I could not see so well near at hand, but better at a distance, than usual. On the night following, my sleep was very uneasy; my body felt hot; I threw myself about in bed much, and had extremely vivid and long-remembered dreams.

Thus I dreamt, for example, that I was playing whist, and I remembered, when I awoke, the very cards which I held.

"The next morning, February 23d, I still felt pain and tension in the region of the vertex; yet took, an hour after my chocolate breakfast, *thirty drops* of the tincture again. Nearly all the symptoms of yesterday thereupon returned, but less severely than then. Upon the eyes, however, the drug produced no effect this time.

"*Forty drops* of the tincture, also, which I took at once, on the morning of the 24th, merely produced the same symptoms, yet the sense of compression of the chest was more persistent, and there was often associated with it, especially when I went from the cold air into a warm room, an irritation in the larynx, with a dry cough. The sense of prostration, also, especially in the limbs and in the joints of the arms, was more apparent and more distressing.

"After *fifty drops* of the tincture, which I took in a glass of water, both on the 25th and 26th of February, at 9 o'clock each morning, the symptoms, especially toward evening, were still more prominent. The thorax was painful, externally, at various points, chiefly on the right side. The respiration was sometimes much confined. I was frequently obliged to sigh deeply. Often a deep inspiration was prevented, by a sensation of pressing together in the middle and upper part of the chest, or by a constant pinching together, especially under the right short ribs, or by violent stitches, deep in the region of the liver. Change of temperature excited a dry cough. The cough was accompanied by splitting pains in the chest. The sense of a load in the stomach, which I experienced at the very first of my provings, with the smaller doses, returned again with more severity, and was associated with a sensation of constriction in the throat, and turns of nausea. When walking in the open air, I was especially annoyed by a violent, pressing pain, which, moving hither and thither, at last settled itself in the left patella, the right tendo-Achillis, and in the dorsum of the left foot; add to this the violent eructations, the constant aching in the vertex, the restless nights, with their vivid and well-

remembered dreams, the anxious mood, and the heaviness and prostration of the previous provings. The painful sensations in the fore-mentioned and other parts of the body, coming and going every minute, or longer, and described as pinching, aching, pressing, stinging, &c., were not unlike the sensations produced by a pretty strong electro-magnetic apparatus.

"On the 27th and 28th, I took, each morning, *fifty drops* of the tincture, upon sugar.

"Soon after, a sensation as if the throat were swelling, and as if a great quantity of mucus lay there, which I could not dislodge by the most constant and laborious hemming and hawking; flow of frothy saliva into the mouth; repeated violent eructations; frequent, dry cough, with sense of soreness in the chest, and splitting pain in the larynx; prickings in the forehead, the back, the sides of the chest, the fingers, the back of the hands, and other parts of the body, as if I stood upon the insulating stool of an electrical machine, and some one drew sparks from me. A pinching together, as from dull pincers, in various parts of the left arm, near the left elbow, annoyed me for a quarter of an hour, and often returned during the day. Irritation in various muscular parts, especially of the forearm, as if I held the conductors of an electro-magnetic apparatus in my hand, only the pains came and went more slowly. Prostration, as after a long walk, in the legs and forearms; pain in the sacral and lumbar regions, tensive, aching, worse when walking; severe, very painful drawing together of the anus, bearing no resemblance, however, to ordinary tenesmus; sometimes there were stitches traversing the anus and urethra. Constant itching and biting in various parts of the skin, requiring me to scratch; here and there appeared separate pimples, of the size of a millet-seed, which became filled, on their points, with yellowish lymph, and then dried away. In the afternoon, sleepiness, relaxation, feeling of pressure and heaviness on the vertex, indisposition to intellectual labor. When walking, a peculiar stiffness and heaviness of the lower limbs. I was unable to assume my usual rapid gait, but dragged myself slowly through the streets. My nights still re-

mained very restless. The next morning, I felt a distressing pressure upon the vertical region, and my head was heavy and dizzy, as if I had on the previous evening drank much wine.

“*Eighty drops* of the tincture, which I took on the morning of the 29th, two hours after breakfast, in a glass of water, at one dose, produced no new symptom. Those of the days previous, however, recurred with increased severity, and the symptoms of the chest seemed inclined to take on a more serious aspect. The dry cough was very frequent, especially when breathing deeply, and under a change of temperature, and was accompanied with a splitting pain and a sense of soreness behind the sternum. The pain and compression of the chest attained its greatest height about evening, when it was combined with drawing and stiffness in the neck, and painfulness of the shoulder-blades. A moderate draught of wine relieved the chest-symptoms, but the pains in the head became more severe.

“The night of February 29th and March 1st, I passed almost without sleep. I awoke nearly every quarter of an hour with confusion of the head, in the vertical region, and dryness of the mouth and throat. I observed that the temperature of the skin was increased, and drank copiously.

“Nevertheless, the next morning (March 1st), I took *eighty drops* of the tincture in a glass of water, divided it into two parts (as a matter of precaution, for it was not the same tincture which I had taken on the previous days), and took one-half at 10½ A.M., and the other three hours later.

“In the afternoon, violent aching in the vertical region ; attacks of vertigo ; a sensation on the vertex as if the hair were bristled up ; the external temperature of the vertex seemed to be elevated, the chest symptoms as yesterday. The next night, notwithstanding I took a glass of strong wine, which is never accustomed to disturb my usually excellent sleep in the least, I was extremely restless. As in my third proving, so in this, the fourth, through the whole time of proving, there was a persistent and extreme prostration of strength, producing such restlessness at night that I ceased from further experiment.



"The following is a summary of the further results of my fourth proving to the 15th of March. The symptoms of Aconite presented themselves, if not as intensively and in as abundant groups as on the days when I took the medicine, yet clearly and unmistakably during the next fourteen days, and even yet they are not entirely gone. My sleep was very much disturbed, especially during the first week, and even now I have not the quiet and refreshing sleep which I had before taking the Aconite. The most persistent and constant symptom in connection with the nightly restlessness, is a distressing aching at the vertex; compression of the chest, and cough, the latter, for the most part, dry; a slight mucous expectoration, appearing only in the morning, returned again from time to time. More annoying and constant guests, however, were the drawing, pricking, stitching pains in the limbs, especially in the forearms. Sometimes, too, I fell into an anxious, dejected mood. The symptoms were more marked and in greater number when walking in the open air, and toward evening. Wine or coffee caused them to disappear, only after some hours, but did not show themselves, in my case, as perfect antidotes of Aconite.

E.—"More than two months after my fourth proving, and when the slightest trace of the effects of Aconite had long since disappeared, I undertook a new proving. I wished now to inquire how far the attenuations of Aconite would effect me when in health.

"I first took, at 9 A.M., May 6th, after a milk breakfast, *ten drops* of the twelfth attenuation (10:90), in some water. I repeated the same dose in about two hours. No visible or sensible effect was produced. The *ten drops*, of the same attenuation, which I took the same day, at 2 P.M. and 7 P.M., had the same result. I observed the strictest diet on this day and the day following, and on both days felt unusually well. *Ten drops* of the tenth, which I took on the morning of the 9th, fasting, failed, also, to make any evident impression.

"On the 10th, I put *ten drops* of the eighth into half a glass of water, and took, during the day, three table spoonfuls every two to four hours.

"At about 5 P.M., I experienced repeated slight stitches in the neck, and felt my head confused. The upper half of the eye-balls as sensitive, especially when moving them, as if they were pressed out of the socket. Stooping did not increase the pain, but served rather to relieve it. Somewhat later, I experienced the symptom which was so prominent and persistent after the first doses of Aconite: a sense of pressure upon the vertex (as if a closely-fitting cap were pressed upon my head). This latter continued till I went to sleep, at 11½ P.M. When bending the head backward, the pressure upon the eye-balls and the vertex became a somewhat severe, but dull pain. During the night, though my supper was the plainest, I was very restless, and had extremely vivid and long-remembered dreams.

"The next day, when I took nothing further, the neck and head symptoms of the previous day returned, and the night following was restless. On the third day, no symptom was observed."

XIII. DR. WEINKE'S PROVING UPON A GIRL.—Helen W., 18 years old, of a choleric temperament, vigorous constitution, always enjoying uninterrupted health, regularly menstruating since her 14th year, leading rather a sedentary life, and hence suffering from sluggishness of the bowels, took, April 17th, 1844, at 9¼ A.M., *ten drops* of the first attenuation of Aconite (1:100), without further effect than having more appetite in the afternoon than usual. *Twenty drops* of the same attenuation, taken at 3 P.M., had no effect at all.

On the 19th, *fifty drops*, of the same attenuation. Half an hour after, when walking a few steps, a slight pricking, just in the region of the spleen. After 2 P.M., this stitching returned, much more severely, during a short walk, and diminished when she stood still, and disappeared entirely when sitting down. However, at 4½ she took *seventy-two drops* more. All the afternoon there was great thirst; and in the evening, from 7½ till 10 o'clock, there was a considerable stitching in the inferior

portion of the left side of the chest, disappearing first when she laid down.

On the 20th, at 9 A.M., *ten drops* of the tincture. From 12 o'clock, the above-mentioned stitch in the side, which continued in the same degree till 2½ o'clock, whether walking, standing or sitting. At quarter before 3 P.M., there was suddenly a moderate pressure in the right loin, continuing about half an hour.

At 3 P.M., *twenty drops* of the tincture. After that, in a very pleasant mood. In the evening, heat, alternately in the face and throat.

On the morning of the 21st, sore throat, especially when swallowing; some stitches in the side also.

On the 22d, when awaking, the sore throat was worse; the uvula and soft palate were moderately injected; the stitches in the side were still present, but in a less degree; much thirst; uncommon weariness. At 10 A.M., W. took (though with difficulty overcoming her disgust for it) *twenty drops* of the tincture. The nausea left at about noon. In the night, she had a very confused and long dream, which affected her all the more, as she is not accustomed to dream, except after too hearty a supper.

On the 23d, at 11½ A.M., *thirty drops* of the tincture. No other symptoms followed than those of the throat, except a pappy evacuation, after having had no stool for four days.

On the 24th, she found the sore throat much worse when she awoke; the redness of the affected parts was intense, and they were also dry. Judging from the feeling, the sore throat to-day was rather more on the left side; there was also a hoarse, dry, resonant cough, during which the tears came into her eyes. Now and then, burning of the eyes, of which she had felt some traces for ten days before. At night her sleep was very restless.

During the whole of the 25th, the above-mentioned cough troubled her very frequently, together with indications of a slight coryza.

On the 26th, the sore throat has entirely disappeared; the cough is less, but is more severe and dry at about 3 P.M., and

causes pain in the larynx, so much so, indeed, that she began to regret her proving. During the last three days, in which she has taken nothing, there was, every day, a normal evacuation. In the evening, a burning, now in one, now in the other eye; intense thirst. At 10 P.M., a stitching headache, when coughing, and half an hour after, stitches in the side.

On the morning of the 27th, stitches in the side, and cough, headache, weariness, and a peevish temper. The throat, on the left side, began to be sore again.

On the 28th, about 1 P.M., increased sore throat, with frequent swallowing of saliva, which increased so much toward evening that I gave her *Merc. solub.* 3. At 10 o'clock, a chill, which continued three minutes, followed by a general dry heat for an hour; then increase of cough. After midnight, she fell into an uneasy sleep.

On the morning of the 29th she was in every respect better; only when walking there was a tearing in the right knee and thigh, which, however, passed off in an hour. The sore throat, the cough, and the stitches in the side, disappeared entirely in the course of three days.

During the whole course of the proving, very many heat-pimples appeared on the forehead, which were sometimes very painful.

XIV. DR. WÜRSTL, 39 years old, of a sanguine [temperament, frequently suffered, in earlier years, from articular rheumatism and toothache, and, upon the slightest chill, from diarrhoea, but has latterly enjoyed uninterrupted health.

February 22d, at 8 A.M., he took *six drops* of Aconite tincture. Soon after taking it, a slight scraping in his throat, for five minutes; otherwise, nothing was observed.

On the 23d, at 9 A.M., *twelve drops*. The scraping in the throat was somewhat more marked, but was still of short duration. About 11 A.M., while walking, his head was quite dizzy; then slight throbbing in the forehead, about the eyes, for a few minutes only; otherwise no symptom was observed, either now

or on the two following days, on which he took *twelve and fifteen drops*.

On the 6th of March, at 8½ A.M., *fifteen drops* of the tincture. A slight coolness through the whole day, which, toward 6 P.M., took on the form of a chill, which chill frequently returned in course of the evening; then rumbling in the bowels and itching in the rectum, requiring him to scratch. No medicine was taken the next day, but these same symptoms continued.

After *twenty drops*, which were taken at 9 A.M. of the 8th, there was frequent vertigo during the morning; toward noon, a slight chill (continuing till evening), and in the afternoon, a soft evacuation. Woke often at night, without dreams. The chilliness, the looseness of the bowels, and the itching at the anus, continued for three days. In addition to these, three little vesicles came on the end of the tongue, which burned severely for four days.

On the 12th, at 8 A.M., W. took *thirty drops*. Two hours after, extreme confusion and throbbing in the head, with vertigo. After dinner, there was a sudden accession of heat in the head, which lasted half an hour. In the afternoon, he was cool again, and, in the evening, both knees seemed icy cold, with sometimes transient stitches in them. He awoke frequently, at night, but soon fell asleep again. The sensation of coldness continued through the whole of the next day, at noon of which he spit up mucus, mixed with a little clear blood, while he suddenly observed a sweet taste in his mouth.

On the 16th, at 9 A.M., *twenty drops*. Soon after taking it, more violent scraping and burning, as from peppermint in the throat and the back part of the soft palate (for a quarter of an hour); a transient feeling, as if he had taken cold. In the afternoon, frequent attacks of dizziness; in both knees, slight drawing pains. At noon, emptiness of the stomach, with frequent eructations, then sudden chills, which disappeared while he was eating. In the afternoon, increased heat of the skin; frequent urinating and rumbling in the bowels, with violent urging to stool. The sense of coldness, the attacks of dizziness,

and the relaxed state of the bowels, continued through the next two days.

On the 19th, *thirty drops* of the tincture. The mucous membrane of the soft palate seems as if loosened; from the nose, clear water often flows. This continued till noon. The next two days, always about noon, frequent attacks of vertigo; sometimes indications of a coryza. After *thirty drops*, taken on the morning of the 22d, scraping in the palate and throat soon followed, and continued half an hour. In the forenoon, extreme confusion of the head, transient heat and vertigo. At noon, frequent yawning and eructations; while eating, a very good appetite. In the afternoon, a sense of lassitude.

During the following sixteen days, when he took no medicine, almost every morning, between 11 and 1 o'clock, attacks of vertigo, with confusion of the head; drawing pain in the knees, calves and elbows, continuing only for a few minutes; constant sweet taste in the mouth, and saliva mixed with red streaks; looseness of the bowels, with inclination to stool; frequent itching of the rectum, with the discharge of a white and hot mucus; restless nights.

W. concluded his proving with *forty* and *fifty drops*, which he took on the 10th and 12th of April. Vertigo each forenoon; while eating, head confused. At 8 P.M., glowing heat of the cheeks, and aching in both temples, with great sensitiveness of the eyes, for nearly an hour. The morning attacks of vertigo, the sweet taste in the mouth and colored saliva, the itching of the rectum, and the discharge of mucus, were the symptoms which did not entirely disappear under from fourteen to twenty days.

XV. DR. WURM, who was 36 years of age, of a sanguine temperament, an athletic frame, for years perfectly well, made two provings upon himself, one with the mother tincture, the other with the attenuations.

A.—In his first proving, W. took the tincture, unmixed, and always twice a day, at about 9½ A.M. and 6 P.M. He began on the evening of the 10th of February, with *five drops*, which

he repeated on the 11th and 12th, morning and evening. On the 13th and 14th, he took *ten drops*; on the 15th, *fifteen drops*; on the 22d, 23d and 24th, *twenty drops*; and on the 26th and 27th, *twenty-five drops*, regularly twice a day.

On the 11th and 27th, he merely experienced a burning of the upper lip, as if from pepper; but on the other days, nothing at all. After the *twenty-five drops*, in addition to this, there was dryness of the palate and the posterior nostrils, continuing for half an hour. In the course of the forenoon, while moving his neck, a drawing pain in the left side of the neck and the left shoulder-blade: the muscles at these points were sensitive to the touch.

After taking *thirty drops* twice on the next day, there were no symptoms.

On the 6th of March, he took *forty drops* twice: the oft-mentioned sensation on the lips and tongue, for half an hour; awoke often at night, extremely vivacious; otherwise quite well.

After *forty-five drops*, on the 8th, 9th and 10th of March, as well as after *sixty drops* on the 17th, and *seventy drops* on the 18th, twice each day, there was either no symptom at all, or, at most, the burning of the lips and tongue.

On the 19th, while taking no medicine, there was a sense of stiffness in the neck, and chilliness, especially in the hands and feet, which continued the whole evening.

On the 20th, morning and evening, *eighty drops*. In the morning, soon after taking the dose, a drawing pain set in, in the right hip-joint, which disappeared during rest, but returned instantly during motion, and continued till 2 P.M. As this disappeared, a similar pain came in the right leg, which lasted till 6 P.M. In the course of the day, drawing pains in the right tendo-Achillis, in the left hip-joint, and in the lower corner of the left shoulder-blade, not very annoying, nor of long duration.

After taking *ninety drops*, twice on the 21st, there was burning, as from pepper on the tongue; in the evening, besides this, there was scraping in the throat, which disappeared after he had hawked up a little mucus.

On the 22d he took no medicine. In the morning, on waking, confusion of the head, lasting half an hour; at 10 A.M., drawing pain in the right thigh. This pain continued till 1 P.M., and sometimes was very severe while walking, so that he was obliged to stand still. At 7 P.M., some acute stitches in the right ear.

From the 23d to the 27th, no medicine; nevertheless, during all these days there were frequent chills; sense of stiffness in the neck; drawing pains, now here, now there. These symptoms were neither of very long continuance, nor were they very troublesome. The most constant symptom was a sensation as if some warm fluid were passing out of the anus. This sensation was experienced every day about a dozen times.

On the 28th, no medicine. On first awaking, a drawing pain on the inside of both legs, which, in the course of the day, became more severe and was especially annoying when walking. At the same time, the legs were sensitive to the touch, and pained as if sore. The sensation, also, as if a warm fluid were passing from the anus, recurred frequently.

On the 29th, morning and evening, *one hundred drops*. During the whole day, a drawing pain on the inner side of the left thigh, but much slighter than yesterday, and perceptible only when walking.

On the 30th and 31st of March, and the 1st and 2d of April, morning and evening, *one hundred drops*. Not till the morning of April 1st, was there burning upon the tongue and lips, as after taking pepper, lasting an hour; stiffness in the neck for two hours; during the whole day, sensation of great weariness in the feet, especially during rest.

On the 2d of April, at 9 A.M., drawing pain in the right side of the neck, thence into the right ear and the right shoulder. This pain was present during the whole day, and sometimes very severe. At about 11 A.M., scraping in the throat, continuing half an hour. In the afternoon, frequent return again of the sensation as if a warm fluid were passing out of the anus.

Gerstel makes the following remarks upon this case:



"Such slight returns from such a quantity of the drug taken, *two thousand three hundred and twenty-five drops* of the mother-tincture, show a peculiar want of susceptibility to this drug. Let any one read, now, in Noack and Trink's *Arzneimittellehre* (Bd. 1, S. 6), 'Aconite is suitable for plethoric constitutions of a lively character; and the bilio-nervous, or sanguine, with dark hair and bright complexion,' and he will have, with the exception of the bilio-nervous character, a very graphic description of our colleague Wurm. This fact, as well as a consideration of the constitutions of our more susceptible provers, sufficiently demonstrates the error of the foregoing assertion, to which we shall recur again at a future time."

*B.*—Proving with the attenuation of Aconite, prepared 1:100.

From the 17th to the 22d of April, he took, twice a day, at 9 A.M. and 5 P.M., *one hundred drops* of the third attenuation.

On the 20th, he first experienced the sensation as if a warm fluid were exuding from the anus, and it was frequently observed in course of the day; drawing pains, now here, now there, in the joints, but never lasting long. Immediately after dinner, dull stitches in the brain, in the right side of the forehead, then in the temporal region, then in the occiput. On the 21st and 22d, nothing but the frequently-mentioned feeling at the anus.

XVI. DR. AND PROF. JOSEPH VON ZLATAROVICH, 37 years old, of a powerful constitution, well nourished, of a dark complexion, a sanguine, choleric temperament; suffered frequently, when a child and a young man, from intermittent fever. In his 29th year, he had an attack of typhus fever, from which he did not entirely recover for five years, though he repeatedly used the baths of Gastein and Pistyan. Slight lymphatic and varicose swellings on his right leg still remain, as consequences of this disease.

Zl. began with *five drops* of the tincture, gradually increased to *ten, fifteen, twenty* and *thirty drops*, which he took every morning before breakfast, in a tablespoonful of water.

During the first days, there was no effect of the drug apparent. On the 8th day (when for the first time he took *ten drops*), he experienced, soon after taking the portion, a peculiar headache, affecting the vertex. It seemed to him as if he had on a pitch cap, by which the head was equally pressed together from all quarters. This pain continued about two hours, and disappeared while in motion in the open air. During the following day, also, he experienced slight indications of it, but at this time it consisted rather more of a titillation. This symptom attracted his attention all the more, because he not unfrequently suffers from headache, but which always has its seat in the forehead, and is pressing and sometimes violently throbbing.

On the 1st and 2d day, he took *twenty drops*; soon after taking them, he felt a scraping and constriction of the uvula and the soft palate, requiring frequent hawking and spitting, during which an inclination to vomit sometimes presented itself, and this continued several hours.

February 20th, after *thirty drops*: in the forenoon, a sensation as if some warm fluid, like blood, were trickling from the anus, though this part was dry to the feel. (The dry cough of the two last days is probably the result of a cold). During the whole time, unusual hoarseness and uncommon mental activity.

March 4th, soon after waking, *fifty drops*, in a tablespoonful of water: somewhat of a warm sensation in the stomach (from the alcohol?). In the forenoon, during an uncommonly lively discourse, the same pain in the head was experienced again, as if the head were pressed together by screws placed on both sides, while the forehead was quite free. Later, while walking, chilliness; abdomen much distended; flow of saliva to the mouth; a general feeling of malaise. After taking some wine, he felt well again.

After a similar dose of Aconite on the following day, very frequent and violent sneezing; otherwise, no change. On the 13th, *eighty drops*: scraping and itching of the soft palate, requiring frequent hawking and spitting (as in the commencement of *angina tonsillaris*) for several hours; excited sexual passions; serenity of mind; the intellectual operations are carried on

with unwonted vigor and endurance. It seemed remarkable to him, that an itching about the anus, which set in with hæmorrhoidal pressure, from which he had previously suffered, had entirely disappeared since he began this proving.

On the 14th, *one hundred drops*. He experienced a chilliness, continuing from noon till evening, which seemed to be between the skin and the flesh, especially over the back and the abdomen, and was felt even while perspiring, after rapid walking.

After *one hundred drops* again, on the following day: merely a slight drawing pain in the temporal muscles, for an hour, in the evening.

After *one hundred and twenty drops*, taken daily, from the 16th to the 20th, no change at all, except on the 20th, when, after taking the portion, scraping in the throat, with hawking and inclination to vomit, for an hour; creeping, as from ants, on the head, especially in the temporal region; when turning the head around, tension in the cervical muscles, especially in the sterno-cleido-mastoideus, and at its insertion on the mastoid process. Over the whole body, a peculiar sensation, like that which is experienced in a vapor-bath, when the vapor condenses, and the drops are felt upon the body. Frequent discharge of limpid fluid from the nose (without having a cold).

From the 21st till the 25th, inclusive, *one hundred and fifty drops* every day. On the 22d, for the first time, he observed, soon after taking the portion, a chill begin to creep along the spinal column, with goose-flesh (continuing toward noon), and formication along the *galea aponeurotica*; the hands and face are blue; the warmth of the stove is pleasant to him; at the same time, he loses the sensation of stability, so that it seemed to him as if his feet would rise up. During an attempt to stand upon one or the other foot, he fell asleep while standing up for a moment, but this sufficed to diffuse a sensation of comfort over the whole body. In the course of the forenoon, a sensation, when breathing, as if the air-passages were unusually expanded, so that the air passed in and out, at every respiration, in great streams, and with unusual ease.

On the 23d, merely formication and creeping over the whole

body. The next day, also, immediately after taking the drug, the same sensation, accompanied with a chilliness, annoying rather than severe; contraction of the temporal muscles; formication in the scalp; involuntary pressing together of the upper and under jaw, with flowing of saliva into the mouth. About noon, after a short walk, the weather being most beautiful, vertigo, with slight intoxication. There was a drawing from the temporal muscles to the external auditory passages, producing here a sensation of tension; painful jerks in the occiput. On the 25th, there were only slight tokens of the previous symptoms.

On the 26th, more than *one hundred and fifty drops*. About 11 o'clock, when going into the open air, chilliness of the whole body, and goose-flesh; his step is unsteady; the sight somewhat obscured. After returning to the house, these symptoms increase while sitting still. The head is warm, and it seems to him, while he supports the forehead in the hollow of the hand, that it is quite small, like that of a child. There is a drawing pain in the whole head, especially in the temporal muscles and behind the ears; formication in the *galea aponeurotica*; creeping, as from ants, over the back, the arms, and thighs; the fingers and points of the toes as if benumbed; the abdomen distended; disinclined to converse; the lower jaw pressed firmly against the upper; the nose quite dry. After taking a dish of weak soup, these symptoms diminish, and great relief is experienced, in connection with eructations having a taste of the drug. Pulse 72, compressed, hard. When feeling well, about noon, frequent erections, with uncommonly exalted sexual appetite, amounting almost to pollution, notwithstanding the intercourse in which he indulged in the morning. When walking in the open air, in the afternoon, after a very moderate dinner, heart-burn (for an hour).

On the 27th, *one hundred and seventy drops*. Dizzy during the forenoon, especially in the open air. Formication and creeping in the skin, all over the whole body; he feels the roots of the hair on the head. Toward noon, sleepy; the head felt as if pressed together—as if the *galea aponeurotica* were too

small; transient itching and aching in the hæmorrhoidal vessels.

On the 28th, *one hundred and eighty drops*. Precisely the same symptoms as yesterday, except the hæmorrhoidal troubles. The lower jaw was pressed against the upper; the teeth are sensitive to the air; a constant formication and creeping on the right leg; sometimes he had a sensation as if the epidermis were separated from the skin by a slight intervening layer; retraction of the scrotum; in the evening, a little heart-burn.

On the 29th, *two hundred drops*. Toward 11 A.M., heat over the whole body, anxiety in the præcordial region, with quicker and more violent stroke of the heart; vibrations before the eyes; tension and slight pain in the right calf; sexual excitement. At 2½ P.M., chills; the head somewhat dizzy; his thoughts were very wandering; angry at the slightest trifles. At 7 P.M., quite well.

March 30th, after *one hundred and twenty drops*, taken at 10 A.M., only very trifling symptoms. Sometimes a slight chill; in the evening, the former usual pains in the hæmorrhoidal vessels; the abdomen less tense than on previous days; the skin, especially on the hands, seems to him to-day to be elastic and smooth; the next morning, in bed, on awaking, a loud rolling and rumbling in the bowels; after getting up, discharge of flatus, with relief.

Zl. took, from March 31st to April 6th, inclusive, *two hundred drops* of the tincture every morning; the result was, on the 31st, two hours after taking the drug, chilliness and formication, especially between the shoulders and down the back, worse on motion, as at the beginning of a paroxysm of fever and ague; the ends of the fingers and toes were cold; occasional violent dry cough; the scalp seemed as if swollen and numb; uncommon ease in respiration, as on former days; a state of mind alternating between exaltation and depression.

April 1st.—Early on awaking, extremely distressing heart-burn, which almost hindered respiration; at about 11 A.M., chills again, especially on the back and arms; constriction of the chest and palpitation of the heart, continuing only a short

time; towards noon the head was beclouded, as after too free use of spirituous liquors; heaviness and distension in the calves, especially in the right; frequent urination. At 2½ P.M., the right leg was very heavy; aching in the hip joint when walking; drawing pains in the left leg here and there; chills between the shoulders, in a heated room; fingers and nails cold and blue; an almost corpse-like pallor.

On the 2d, soon after taking the portion, nausea and disposition to vomit; he did not relish his breakfast; the abdomen very tense; some chilliness; otherwise well; the state of mind much more cheerful. Towards noon, creeping again, and formication upon the whole superficies of the skin; retraction of the scrotum; sexual excitement; frequent sighing, from evident accumulation of blood in the lungs.

On the 3d, soon after the dose, aching and tension in the soft palate and throat, as from swelling of these parts, continuing only a short time; after an hour, fleeting stitches in the lower part of the breast, near the false ribs, soon passing away; cough from irritation in the larynx, with expectoration of a jelly-like mucus; thereupon sensitiveness of the larynx to the inspired air, as if it were deprived of its protecting covering, continuing only a short time; at the same time a sensation of tension in the loins, which obliged him to bend backwards. At 10½ A.M., coldness of the hands and feet; shivering over the whole back, while the head and bowels were warm. An hour later, coldness over the whole body; the face was pale and sunken; tension in the right groin; pain at the root of the nose; præcordial anxiety, the stroke of the heart perceptible. The coldness spread itself gradually over the whole lower extremity; the fingers were again pale like those of a corpse, as on previous days. During the whole afternoon, a cheerful state of mind, with a sense of bodily comfort.

On the 4th, immediately after taking the portion, inclined to vomit for ten minutes, which he restrained with great difficulty. Soon after this ceased, there was rumbling with stitching and constrictive pain, now here, now there, in the intestines. During and after breakfast (coffee without bread), frequent, violent

cough, without expectoration, though a little fluid came into the mouth once, which had a peculiar sweetish, salty taste, more perceptible at the root of the tongue, so that he thought that there was blood there, which was not the case. After three hours, sensation of coldness in the hairy scalp, gradually passing into the oft-mentioned contraction of the *galea aponeurotica*; aching in the right hip; itching in the hæmorrhoidal vessels; aching in the occiput; violent coughing, during which the anus is spasmodically contracted. In the forenoon, while walking, frequently dizzy, as if intoxicated, but on going into the room, the vertigo is changed into a sense of numbness. While walking, several stitches in the urethra; occasional pain in the right hip; while sitting, after previous active exercise, oppression of the chest and anxiety in the præcordial region, with compressed pulse.

On the 5th, an hour after taking the portion, several fleeting stitches again in the urethra; momentary colic pains; burning pains in the right foot. After three hours, coldness over the whole body, chiefly on the back; at the same time very easy inspiration, the chest easily expanding. In the afternoon, for several hours, drawing pain on the edge of the left hip bone, which sometimes also extended itself towards the hip bone. In the evening, while sitting and writing, the pain left this point, and wandered about in the body, so that he felt it now in the nape of the neck, now in the loins, now in the intestines, now in the right groin, now in one joint or another, always changing most rapidly, the pain never remaining in one place more than a few moments.

On the 6th, after having slept well, he arose quite cheerful, and feeling very well.

Although Zl. took his usual *two hundred drops* without any repugnance, yet, somewhat later, the thought of the medicine occasioned nausea and inclination to vomit, and to this was added so repulsive a sensation in the stomach, such a discomfort throughout the whole body, that, partly from fear that he should be sick, partly to await the action of the enormous quantity already taken, (nearly five thousand drops in sixty-eight days), he concluded to abstain from further use of the drug.

On the same morning, while walking, a severe chill over the whole body, with paleness and sunken appearance of the face, itching and burning in the eyes and eyelids, disposing him to rub them; the eyes were very sensitive to the air, but not to the light; the eyeballs felt as if they were enlarged, as if they were to a certain extent protruded from the orbits and distending the eyelids. While walking, a drawing pain in the loins, which was relieved when he bent the back; after four hours, a gnawing pain in the right clavicle; for half an hour in the evening, creeping and biting over the whole skin, now here now there, as from fleas; most persistent on parts covered with hair, except the head, and compelling him to scratch.

April 7th, he took no medicine. In the forenoon, while walking, though warmly dressed and in the sun, great coldness of the whole body, with slight drawing pain in the loins and about the ankle.

April 8th, Zl. felt very well all day. On the 9th, as he came from his lecture, at 11 A.M., an extremely distressing restlessness overpowered him. Though his engagements were not particularly pressing, he was in the greatest haste; every hindrance that prevented his rapid motion, was extremely annoying to him, so that he brushed past one who did not get out of his way quickly enough, rather roughly, and ran up stairs almost breathless. Even while in the house, this hastiness continued in all his motions, till 1 P.M., about which time he gradually subsided into his usual quiet and composed manner. He was then often obliged to draw a deep breath, without exactly sighing; he felt as if he must give the blood an impulse through the lungs. At 1½ P.M., he felt languid, chilly, and sleepy; after dinner, at 2 P.M., he was quite well again.

On the 11th, on awaking in the morning, a severe headache, confined to a small spot over the left eyebrow. After half an hour he went to sleep again, and when he awoke the headache was gone. During the forenoon he felt well. After dinner, a general sense of discomfort; coldness, especially of the hands; prostration and lassitude of all the limbs; frequent stretching and yawning; the head was warm and confused; he wished



to be alone; the abdomen was distended; drawing pains here and there, but quite transient. At 6 P. M., while at work, he was so cold, that he had to go out to get warm by motion; constriction of the chest, with a sensation of soreness under the breast bone, upon taking a deep inspiration.

As Zl. could not with confidence consider as effects of Aconite, those symptoms, which, up to April 15th, occasionally, but not very clearly, reminded him of the sufferings of the previous days, he resolved now to prove the attenuations of Aconite. On the 15th of April, he began with *ten drops* of the second centesimal attenuation. No morbid symptoms followed. After *twenty drops*, on the following day, there was great weariness of the feet towards evening.

On the 17th, he took *twenty drops* again, of the same attenuation; in the morning, on rising, severe lancinating stitches in the region of the heart, and apparently in the *pleura costalis*, which prevented him from standing upright and taking a full breath, with inclination to cough. After rubbing the skin, and occasional attempts to take a full breath, this symptom gradually disappeared, but the previously-mentioned part of the thorax remained sensitive, even to external pressure. During the forenoon he felt well. After dinner, heartburn, with a peculiar painful sensation in the stomach. In the evening, transient stitches, now here, now there, between the ribs, in the abdominal walls, in the joints; extreme distension of the sensitive abdomen.

From the 18th, Zl. gradually increased his dose, so that on the 22d and 23d he took *one hundred drops* (of the second attenuation). Scarcely a day passed without having the previous severe symptoms brought to mind. Drawing pains in the whole body were especially constant, particularly in the joints of the lower extremities, with frequently-recurring chills. On the 22d, he went from the college with the most raging headache.<sup>1</sup> The eyes were as covered with a veil. The pain

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<sup>1</sup> Compare Rothansl's proving, of February 28th, p. 70. We there find that, just at the end of the proving, when R. had taken no medicine for fifteen days, the same headache was present.—G.

forehead, was pressed, but feel hot; the face increased the pain. If an hour the pain awoke quite free body was cool.

after having slept in the region of the rectum, confined to a bed, and increased by several times during the day.

second attenuation. In the right forearm, the index finger, increased

each day. Occasionally otherwise no symptoms. Of the same attenuation, in the forenoon, aching, in the whole vault of the head, over the left eye,

Doctors, will close this case, are taken from the year 1843:

times felt, after put upon the tongue, a burning in the mouth, which soon subsided as if the palate was forcing one to hawk. The inflammation was exceedingly severe several hours; the tongue not at all red; soft and moist.

seen on a large lump

of sugar, caused much less numbness and tingling than a few drops of the raw tincture upon tongue, and very little distress about the palate.

"Numbness and creeping, but not painful tingling about face, less in arms, but in a very marked degree in hands, which felt as what is called 'asleep.' Similar, but slighter, and very transient sensations were felt in the feet and legs. In the hands they were constant and marked for several hours.

"**THIRD EXPERIMENT.**—Twenty drops on sugar, excited very little irritation in mouth and throat.

"Pulse soon fell to 62 and 65; became feeble, soft, and occasionally intermitting; heart beats also intermitted about every fifteenth beat.

"Same numbness and feeling as if hands, especially the left, were asleep, without any acute painful tingling at any time.

"Similar feelings in a very marked degree about face, especially about mouth and lips.

"Very slight, similar sensations in feet and legs.

"These sensations, after lasting about two hours, gradually passed over into creeping chills, in the same parts.

"A feeling of coldness down cesophagus, like that which occurs after taking peppermint.

"**FOURTH EXPERIMENT.**—Several days after, twenty drops caused intermitting pulse and weak, but normal in frequency.

"Slight creeping chills—flushes of chills over back and shoulders, frequently, but transiently.

"Very peculiar, numb, creeping sensation about upper and lower lips.

"Frequently repeated sensation as if lower and anterior part of face were firmly compressed from both sides by a heavy, but not painful weight, until the idea became irresistible, that that portion of face was very thin—no change of features was visible, when looking into a glass, when this feeling was present.

"Several times a numb, heavy, dead feeling, about right elbow-joint.

"Marked feeling, as if a heavy weight, about the size of the

palm of the hand, were laid upon the outside of both legs, about eight inches above ankles.

"Feeling of the most strange distortion of countenance, at times, as if a single muscle had bulged out to the size of a pigeon's egg—then as if the whole jaw were thrust to one side, as in partial dislocation—at other times, as if lower jaw were pushed up or raised into the cavity of the mouth, conveying the idea that the face must look like that of an old man who has lost all his teeth, and, in consequence, has his lower jaw thrown forwards and upwards. No contraction of the muscles of the face was evident to the touch; and face, when examined in a glass, while these feelings were present in a marked degree, was perfectly composed, without the least trace of visible distortion.

"During the whole of this time (about an hour and a half) felt constantly chilly, with frequent flushes of chills.

"Several times sensation as if all the muscles of the face were firmly but not spasmodically contracted, attended with a numb, heavy, paralytic-like feeling of the whole face, and similar sensations simultaneously in both arms, from shoulders to tips of the fingers, conveying the idea that the arms were paralyzed, although they obeyed the will perfectly and promptly.

"Several times repeated sensations as if left upper eyelid was long, heavy, and hung down as if paralyzed, although in the glass it appeared perfectly natural.

"In the course of two hours, the numb, heavy sensations in the face and arms, instead of coming on at intervals, began to be constant.

"Sensations as if whole of the body, from shoulders downward, was as heavy as lead, while a heavy pressure from all sides, and from above downwards, seemed to render the whole body smaller in size and stature, while head and neck seemed to retain their natural proportions.

"These sensations continued, and felt chilly for four hours, when fell asleep at 2 A.M.

"At 4 A.M., awoke with unpleasant sensations, which urged me to rise, when giddiness and very heavy headache, apparently

about temporal muscles above each ear, with transient nausea and gush of cold sweat set in ; intense singing in the ears.

"Then an intensely bright and white spot, about the size of a small plate, appeared before the eyes, both when shut and opened, and it was impossible to determine before which eye it was, although it seemed more nearly in the axis of the right eye. It had the refulgence of highly burnished silver ; this gradually changed to a straw or light golden color, then whole field of vision became of a delicate lilac hue, which disappeared to give place to the same spot which was now of a beautiful and bright azure. The whole lasted about half an hour.

"At half-past 7 A.M., the heavy, numb sensations had gradually passed over into a slight tingling or formication ; and dull rheumatic pains arose about right elbow-joint, and in muscles of back and shoulders, viz., in the places where either the chilly or numb sensations had been most marked.

"Felt as if after intoxication, not the least appetite for breakfast."

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Cases of treatment by Aconite will be given in some future numbers, it having been considered desirable to proceed, without further delay, to other remedies.

# ARSENIC.

## I.—IMPURE SYMPTOMS.

**H**AHNEMANN has cited many authorities for his symptoms of Arsenic; these will be brought up without reference to any particular order. It is to be regretted, that in the *Chronic Diseases* (Hempel's Translation), which is the English work the nearest to the original that we have, the symptoms are not numbered. This will make it more difficult for the readers of the *Journal* to find the symptoms in the *Symptomen Codex*, but it is a difficulty which a little application will surmount.

Ebers is the first authority to be noticed. The symptoms referred to him are the following :

Symptom 9—Vertigo and stupor, which deprives him of his senses.

Symptom 11—She was stretched upon the bed, quite deprived of her senses, murmuring unintelligible sounds, the eyes fixed, a cold sweat upon the forehead, with trembling of the whole body, pulse small, hard, and very quick.

Symptom 22—Chronic weakness of the senses.

“ 23—Weakness of the intellect.

“ 106—Sensitive to light, photophobia.

“ 107—Sparks before the eyes.

“ 118—A person of weak sight becomes nearly blind, loses his hearing for a time, and for a long period the acuteness of the senses.

Symptom 260—Insurmountable disgust for all food ; he cannot think of eating without nausea.

Symptom 340—Burning pain in the stomach.

“ 585—At first, oppression of the chest, then pain of the chest, with tussiculation and salty sputa.

Symptom 642—Paralysis of the lower limbs.

“ 714—General cedema.

Symptom 715—Complete anasarca (at the end of four days).

Symptom 716—Bloating of the face and of the feet, dryness of the mouth and lips, swelling of the abdomen, diarrhoea, colic, vomiting.

Symptom 834—Weakness which scarcely permits him to leave his room.

Symptom 835—He trembles from weakness, and cannot leave his bed.

Symptom 915—(During an attack of fever), increased distension of the hypochondria; lying upon the back was almost impossible.

Symptom 992—During the sweat, his skin, and especially his eyes, took on a yellowish tint.

Symptom 1032—Mental alienation; at first headache, intense anxiety, noise in the ears, like that of many large bells; when he opened his eyes, he constantly saw a man who had hung himself in his house, and who looked at him with constant entreaty to cut the rope; he ran to the place with a knife, and not being able to cut anything, he fell into desperation and wished to hang himself; his assistants preventing him, however, he became so agitated that they could hardly keep him in bed; lost his speech but preserved his reason; and when he wished to express himself by writing, only traced unintelligible characters, which made him tremble and weep; with anxious sweat upon the forehead, falling upon his knees, raising his hands to heaven with supplications.

Symptom 1058—Religious melancholy and love of solitude.

As regards these, in the first place, Ebers did not use Arsenious Acid, but Fowler's Solution, which is composed of Arsenious Acid, Carbonate of Potash and compound Spirits of Lavender. This latter is truly a compound spirit, since it is composed of Spir. Lavender, Spir. Rosemary, Cinnamon, Nutmeg, and Sandal Wood. Then this Fowler's Solution was given in an aromatic tincture composed of Cinnamon, Cardamom, Cloves, Galangal root, Ginger, and Alcohol; and finally this Fowler's Solution in aromatic tincture was given in a decoction of Mallows. And

this inconceivable composition is called *Arsenicum Album*!<sup>1</sup> Add to this, in the second place, that this combination of drugs was given, not to persons in health, but to those suffering from ague, complicated in some cases with other disorders, and we can tell exactly what right these symptoms have in a *Materia Medica Pura*, or indeed in any other.

The cases from which these symptoms are taken are as follows:<sup>1</sup>

1. A robust, powerful man, living in a damp dwelling near a river, had a relapse of a tertian fever. This did not yield to China and other remedies, but finally went over into a quartan, for which at last Fowler's Solution was given gtt. v., four times a day (gtt. xx. or grss. of Arsenic daily), with Aromatic Tinc. in decoction of Mallows. After the second paroxysm, the fever ceased, but the following symptoms immediately set in; aching in the præcordia, nausea, vomituration, vertigo, and such a trembling that the patient could scarcely cross the room (834). The legs were swelled, and soon the whole body, and a complete anasarca was established (715). Hepar Sulph. removed the most urgent symptoms; but the bloating and loss of strength remained, and finally the mind was affected to such a degree, that this man, formerly of sound reason, became almost an imbecile. Seltzer water with wine excited the secretion of urine and perspiration; the appetite returned again; the bloating disappeared; vigor of mind returned; the ague, however recurred, and left behind it a disposition to pulmonary affections.

2. A woman thirty years of age, of a sanguine-choleric temperament, who had become very susceptible to external impressions, by reason of previous diseases, took the above remedy for an intermittent fever, and after she had taken about five grains, on the day following, she had violent colic pains, nausea, with diarrhoea and vomiting; soon after, vertigo and swooning. Hepar Sulph. removed these troubles, but as the fever returned again, the debility, which was still left, became extreme.

3. A robust butcher-boy, twenty-four years of age, of a sanguine temperament, took Fowler's Solution and Aromatic

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<sup>1</sup> Frank's Magazine, II., pp. 628—631.



Tincture, six drops of each every three hours. After a day and a half, vertigo set in, with nausea and vomiting; the tertian fever was much aggravated by delirium, and soon cedema of the feet appeared. The patient had lost his ruddy complexion, trembled from weakness, and could not leave his bed (835). He had an insurmountable disgust for all food (260), and at length the debility so affected his mind that Ebers feared for his reason. After China and Calcareo-sulfurata-stibiata, these two symptoms disappeared, though for half a year after, the patient remained very pale, and his former health did not return.

4. In the case of a girl twenty years of age, of slender form and blooming complexion, Arsenic produced headache, vertigo, and sparks before the eyes; when the next paroxysm came on, there was delirium during the chill; the attack was more violent than ever before, attended with vomiting and retching. Hep. Sulph. removed these symptoms, but the fever took on a very obstinate form. For a long time after, the patient's complexion was unhealthy and earthy.

5. A young man took about a grain of arsenic (fever drops) in the premonitory stage of a tertian fever. He immediately experienced a violent headache, intense anxiety; it seemed to him as if a number of large bells were ringing, and when he opened his eyes, he seemed to see a man who had hung himself in the same house, and who looked at him with a constant entreaty to cut him down. The patient could not speak; tried to make himself understood by writing, but did not succeed; he traced only separate letters and characters (1032).

6. A woman twenty-one years old, suffered for the six months since her confinement from irregular menstruation and distension of the abdomen, although she seemed lively and had a good appetite. After being in the hospital five weeks, she took, for a mild, regular quartan, increasing doses of Fowler's Solution and Aromatic Tincture, till in the third apyrexia, the dose amounted to gr. viij. of Arsenic, without injury. On the day after the third attack, she complained, in the morning, of confusion of the head; in the afternoon, she was found per-

fectly insensible, lying upon the bed; murmuring unintelligible sounds; the eyes were fixed; a cold sweat was upon the forehead, with trembling of the whole body; pulse small, hard, and very quick (11).

7. In case of a young man with gastric quotidian, being in relapse from a quartan, Fowler's Solution with Aromatic Tincture, five drops of each every two hours, in decoction of Mal-lows, produced, in half a day, oppression of the chest and slight cough. The continued use of the remedy produced, in place of the oppression of the chest, a violent cough and salty expectoration (585); finally a very violent fever set in. Hep. Sulph., etc., relieved these complaints, but the patient was extremely debilitated, very pale, and had swollen feet.

8. The following symptoms were observed in eight patients suffering from intermittent fever of a predominant rheumatic type, after taking the above-mentioned remedy:

(a) In six patients, great confusion of the head, vertigo, trembling, anxious sweat, oppression of the præcordia.

(b) With one patient, sensitiveness to light; photophobia (106), sparks before the eyes (107).

(d) One patient relapsed into a continued fever. This patient, suffering from amaurosis, but otherwise quite strong, became almost blind, lost her hearing for a time, and falls into a long continued dullness of the senses (118).

In another case the patient was swollen all over, so that he could not move a limb; the skin and eyes were yellow; pressure in the hypochondria and in the region of the stomach; nausea, disgust for all food, retching after all food; dryness of the mouth and the lips (716), digestion bad; fæces clayey; secretion of urine almost entirely suppressed.

It will be observed, that all the symptoms ascribed to Ebers are not found here—not at least as they are given in the *Mat. Medica*; but some of them, probably, are composite, parts being taken from several cases. Frank gives other cases of Ebers, but none which contain these unfound symptoms. At all events, those clearly designated should be stricken out, and the

others set down as doubtful. 340 should be excepted, and probably 642.

Stoerck's symptoms are as follows :

Symptom 256—Want of appetite.

“ 258—Want of appetite, with violent thirst.

“ 530—Heat in the chest.

“ 534—Long continued heat in the region of the sternum.

Symptom 567—Slight, dry cough.

“ 568—Dry, fatiguing cough.

“ 747—Emaciation. (Not ascribed to Ebers in Jourdan's Edition.—*Ed.*)

Symptom 752—Hectic fever.

“ 837—Failing of strength. (Ascribed, also, to Guilbert, Rau, Grimms, and Hammer.—*Ed.*)

These were taken from the records of two fever and ague patients, who were treated by Jacobi's method. His preparation was one part of Arsenious Acid to twelve of Sub-carbonate of Potash and one hundred and twenty of distilled water; this was boiled down half; when it became cold, as much more water was added and a little alcohol. These cases I have been unable to find, and give them on the authority of Dr. Frank, Hygea, XVII., 124. He says, “The cases are as follows: In the first case, the fever disappeared promptly, but in its stead a violent burning set in, behind the sternum, very fatiguing, dry cough, want of appetite, violent thirst, emaciation, hectic fever, etc., so that the life was in danger. In the second case, remission but not entire subsidence of the fever; during the treatment, dry cough, burning about the sternum, and loss of appetite.” Dr. Frank is disposed to look upon these symptoms with some favor, but with the facts before him, each reader can judge for himself.

The following symptoms are from Richard :

Symptom 116—He does not recognize those about him.

“ 119—Obscurity of vision; it is dark before his eyes, during the first hour.

Symptom 175—He does not understand what is said to him.

Symptom 233—Burning in the throat. (Ascribed, also, to Buchholz.—*Ed.*)

Symptom 239—Burning in the pharynx. (Also Knappe and Kopp.—*Ed.*)

Symptom 240—Sensation in the pharynx and stomach, as if a ball of thread were there.

Symptom 251—Salty saliva.

“ 252—Bitter saliva.

“ 262—It is impossible to swallow his food.

“ 263—The odor of cooked meat he cannot endure (at the end of five hours).

Symptom 317—Vomiting of a thick, transparent mucus.

“ 331—Pains in the stomach. (Also Quelmalz and several others.—*Ed.*)

Symptom 333—Pain in the stomach, inducing nausea.

Symptom 344—Burning in the stomach, as if fire were there.

“ 346—Gnawing pain in the stomach.

“ 348—The hypochondria and stomach are tense and inflated before he goes to stool.

Symptom 404—Twisting (tortillant) pain in the stomach.

“ 415—The pain in the belly is relieved after going to stool.

Symptom 436—After much restlessness and colic, liquid and black stools, which burn the anus like fire.

Symptom 649—Pains and lancinations in the bones (after two hours).

Symptom 928—He is thirsty, but drinks but little at a time.

“ 640—The limbs are cold. (Also Fernelius.—*Ed.*)

“ 1022—Restlessness, with pains in the head, the belly, and knees.

Symptom 1033—He despairs of his life.

The source of these symptoms is this: They were observed during an experiment made by Richard upon a criminal, about twenty years of age. He was of a spare habit, to a certain degree cachectic and emaciated by his confinement. He was kept on poor diet, and slept none the night previous to the experiment. Thirty grains of powdered Arsenic were given

him with sugar, and some time after (how soon we are not told), ten grains of the Bezoar stone, with Borage water as a drink. When asked how he felt before he took the antidote (the Bezoar stone, etc.), he said he felt severe burning in the stomach (344), with sense of erosion (346), some burning in the throat (233); he became dizzy, and it was dark before his eyes (119); he did not understand those who were talking (175), nor recognize those about him (116). After taking the antidote, his stomach became cooler, his eyes opened, and the great restlessness and anguish, which he had previously felt in his whole body, was gone. When asked if he had pains in his knees, he said he had cutting pains there (649), which, as Richard says, seems to be a symptom peculiar to all poisons. Soon after, pain in the stomach ensued, burning in the pharynx (239), and salty saliva (251), which was followed by vomiting of mucus and the poison; he experienced some relief, but of short duration, for pains in the bowels returned again, but soon ceased after a natural stool (415). Within half an hour, again, pains in the stomach (331), nausea, bitter saliva (252), cold extremities (940). He said he felt as if there were a ball of thread in the mouth of the stomach and the œsophagus (240), after which thick, transparent (glasartiger) mucus was thrown up (317). Then some remission, but the restlessness returned again, with pain in the bowels, head, and knees (1022); distension of the hypochondria and of the stomach (348). The bowels then moved again. After constant pains in the bowels, and restlessness, the bowels moved the third time, a black, fluid mass being discharged, which produced a burning sensation (436). At noon, five hours after having taken the poison, beef soup; he took three spoonfuls, but the smell of the cooked meat was very unpleasant to him (263). In the evening he ate heartily, slept well at night, and said, next morning, that he felt quite well. Hygea, XVIII., 377.

Of this case it may be remarked, that the only symptoms observed before the antidote were 344, 346, 233, 119, 175, 116. Of the others, 262, 333, 404, 928, 1033, are not found at all.

928—He is thirsty, but drinks but little at a time, is set down

as a characteristic symptom of Arsenic. Unless Richard's case is given with more fullness than in the *Hygea*, it is not found there at all; if any of the readers of the *Journal* have the case with more detail, I shall be very glad to receive it; meantime it must be looked upon as suspicious, especially as it is not to be found in any case of poisoning which has come to my notice.

Greiseliuss is authority for the following symptoms:

Symptom 127—Paleness of the face, with sunken eyes.

“ 579—Asthma, which continues an hour and threatens suffocation.

Symptom 731—Tremor of the limbs. (Also Buchholz, Bonet, Heimreich.—*Ed.*)

Symptom 748—Extreme emaciation.

579 G. observed on himself, when coming up from a mine; the other symptoms are taken from the following observation, which Frank gives us, *Hygea* XVIII, 378: “Workmen who labor for some years in these mines, (speaking of the Arsenic mines of Bohemia,) are taken with tremor of the limbs (731), and die; the same happens to those who work in the furnace in which the ores from this vein are sublimed. All the laborers there are like living skeletons, pale, dry, with sunken eyes (127); in a word, they are so emaciated that the skin hardly sticks to the bones (748).” Frank advises to reject 127 and 748, as inexact and arbitrary, and to remove Greiseliuss as authority for 731.

Symptom 791—“Cancerous ulcer, which renders amputation of the limb necessary,” is from Heinze, *Hygea*, XVII., 130. Ebers says, in a note, “Heinze gives a case of an Arsenic refiner, who, though he was considered a wonder in swallowing the poison, was nevertheless affected with a cancer, which rendered amputation necessary.” Frank advises that this symptom be erased.

Mueller is the authority for the following symptoms:

Symptom 113—Distortion of the eyes.

“ 131—Bluish, livid face.

“ 397—Inflation and pains in the abdomen.

Symptom 599—Distortion of the muscles of the neck.

Of these Frank says (Hygea, XVIII., 378): "The first two and the last are not found in the original at all, and the third Hahnemann arbitrarily made up from symptoms detailed in the case. Moreover, Mueller did not see the case himself at all, but only narrated it as given him by the man who was poisoned." It has been suggested that Hahnemann did not intend to report these as symptoms, but only deductions from symptoms.

Baylies is authority for the following:

Symptom 117—Obscurity of vision.

" 158—Falling of the hair.

" 181—Buzzing of the ears. (Also by Thomson—*Ed.*)

" 193—Lips black-spotted.

" 437—Stools black, acrid, putrid.

" 641—Nails black.

" 806—Spots upon different parts of the skin.

Frank adds the following: "360—Gnawing pain, as if produced by the blow of a bill or beak (small and acute pulsations) at the pit of the stomach, with a sensation of distension," as having been taken from Baylies, but he does not say on what authority. In Jourdan's edition it is not so referred. According to Frank, the case is as follows (Hygea, XVIII., 379): "In the *Edinburgh Medical Experiments*, there is an account of a person who touched his tongue to the end of his finger, on which was a powder, wishing to know what it was. He suddenly became dizzy, and was attacked with the most of the usual symptoms which ensue when one has swallowed Arsenic, which, according to writers, are mainly the following, &c., &c." Here follow a quantity of the *symptoms of poisoning by Arsenic usually laid down by writers*, and of these Hahnemann has selected several at his pleasure, and left out others." On this ground of uncertainty, Frank rejects them all.

The following symptoms are from Pearson:

Symptom 19—The head is confused.

" 521—Pains of the chest.

" 999—Pulse extremely slow, but thirty-eight in the

minute. Their value will be seen at once on relating the case. "Pearson treated an epileptic (Hygea, XVIII., 379) with Arsenic Acid, combined with a fixed alkali. After from  $\frac{1}{40}$  to  $\frac{1}{50}$  of a grain was taken, in course of eight days (with relief of the attack), the pulse was reduced to 38. After larger doses, there was pain in the breast, gripings in the belly, purging and headache." These may surely be left out.

Fowler is authority for the following :

Symptom 136—Elastic swelling of the face, especially of the eyelids, chiefly in the morning.

Symptom 461—Diminution of the secretion of urine.

" 462—Increase of the urinary secretion.

" 719—Swellings of an elastic nature in various parts of the body.

Symptom 812—Eruption, similar to that produced by the stinging of nettles.

"These are to be rejected," Frank says (Hygea, XVIII., 379), "because Fowler never used Arsenious Acid, but Fowler's Solution." The composition of this has been already given.

From Buchholz there are two sets of symptoms. The first was taken from a case observed by B., in which the black oxide of Arsenic was used, and not Arsenious Acid. They are as follows :

Symptom 221—Sensation of dryness on the tongue.

" 257—Total loss of appetite.

" 334—Pressure upon the heart; pressive pain at the pit of the stomach. (Also Kellner and Goeritz.—*Ed.*)

Symptom 339—Very violent cardialgia, with thirst.

" 345—Heat in the pit of the stomach.

The second set of symptoms are the following. Some of them are pure and some impure :

Symptom 32—Heaviness of the head.

" 35—Extreme heaviness of the head, especially when sitting up.

Symptom 408—Cutting pain in the abdomen.

" 409—Heat; lancinations, and cutting pain in the abdomen.

Symptom 329—Pressure upon the chest.



Symptom 731—Trembling of the limbs. (Also Bonet, Heimreich and Greiselius.—*Ed.*)

Symptom 826—Syncope. (Also Foreest, Henkel, Morgagni, Verzasch and Guldenklee.—*Ed.*)

Symptom 831—Prostration (at the end of six hours).

“ 929—Unquenchable thirst. (Also Kellner, Guilbert, Krüger.—*Ed.*)

Symptom 934—Chilliness.

Frank accepts 408, 529, 731, 826 and 831, and rejects the others as impure, having been observed after taking the antidotes. The case, as reported by Frank (*Hygea*, XVIII., 380), is as follows. The reader may judge for himself. Some of the symptoms I do not find at all:

A man 50 years of age had taken some powdered sugar from a neighbor's child and swallowed it. The child had found this powder at a confectioner's. Soon after taking it, the child was taken with vomiting and diarrhœa, with acute pains in the bowels (408), and the mother ran for help. The child recovered. The man, however, after experiencing the same effects, drank oil and milk. The next day he felt no better; but as the vomiting, the diarrhœa, the violent colic (409), the thirst, &c., continued, they sent to a Doctor, who prescribed Dover's Powders, Ipecac and Antimony, after which the vomiting was relieved. The next day, he took Rhubarb and Laudanum, and on the day following, the patient, somewhat relieved, went about the room, but complained of unquenchable thirst (929): he took barley-water, buttermilk and oil for drink. This evening, the patient complained of chills (934); the vomiting, diarrhœa and colic had somewhat remitted. On the fourth day, the patient said that he had slept poorly (851); his head was very heavy (32 and 35); and on the morning following he died, without complaining of any other symptoms than thirst, gloominess (*düsterheit*—“dreariness,” Hempel translates it) and heaviness of the head. Even in his last hours, when he was quite conscious, he had no hiccough, no cardialgia, no aphthae on the tongue, nor was the tongue swollen.

The following symptoms are from Majault, viz: 110, 126,

224, 311, 412, 432, 512, 583, 653, 698, 808, 927, 1000 and 1001.

Of the foregoing, Frank says, that 412, 583, 653, 698 and 1001 are taken from the following case, detailed by Alphonse Le Roy: "He (Le Roy) was called to a young man 22 years old, who had very severe pains in the legs, especially in the joints (698); the lower limbs had become much emaciated (653); as soon as the patient walked a little, he immediately experienced difficulty of breathing, and was very languid and prostrate (583). From time to time he had severe colic (412), and his pulse was weak and rapid (1001). All these symptoms arose from Arsenic, which he had taken two months before in his food, although he threw it up as soon as it was taken."

In addition to the above, Frank says the following case contains symptoms 110, 126, 224, 311, 432, 512, 927 and 1000:

"A boy about five years old was poisoned with a mixture of Arsenic and sugar, which had been prepared especially for mice. He vomited (311) some hours after, and was violently purged (432). Oily substances were given him, treacle,<sup>1</sup> and copious draughts, which he did not refuse, because he had burning thirst (927). More than twenty-four hours had passed when Majault was called to see him. Patient had a wild look (110), his face was pale (126), his tongue dry (224), and the pulse small and quick (1000); at the same time there were some jerkings of the tendons and palpitation of the heart (512). Oil of Anise was given in syrup (Payen's remedy), thereupon sweat ensued (S. 993: is that pure?—*Frank.*), and all the symptoms disappeared in three or four days, as if by magic."

S. 808 remains unaccounted for. Frank says he can find it nowhere; but it may well be spared on account of its lack of precision. The most of the foregoing symptoms, as it seems, are pure; the following symptoms Frank rejects, as being taken from a case where Orpiment, or the yellow sulphuret of Arsenic, was used:

Symptom 299—Nausea.

" 391—Jaundice.

<sup>1</sup> Whether this "*theriacus*," as the word is, was simply treacle, or whether it means the "*Theriacus Andromachi*," does not appear.—*Ed.*

Symptom 394—Excessive pains in the stomach and bowels.  
(Also Wolff.—*Ed.*)

Symptom 751—Phthisis.

“ 925—Violent thirst.

“ 993—Sweat. This latter symptom Frank objects to, because it was observed after taking antidotes.

The following, symptoms are taken from Pierre d'Abano, or Apono, as some have it :

Symptom 739—Paralysis, contraction.

“ 741—Stiffness of all the articulations.

“ 742—Immobility of all the articulations.

“ 974—Anxious heat.

Frank does not give the case, but it may be found in Wurmb's Treatise (*Est. Zeitschr.*, I., 3, 64), as follows :

“He to whom Realgar is given in a drink, will suffer thirst, ebullition of the blood, and consumption of his fluids, and, unless he is relieved, will either die or remain paralytic. I have seen and attended a youth to whom was given Realgar, tritured with roasted hog's liver, and saved him from death, though he remained stiff about the joints, as from too great dryness.”

Hammer is authority for the following :

Symptom 740—Contraction of all the limbs.

A single lady, weary of life, as Frank states (*Hygea*, XIX., 270), took Arsenic, and thereupon manifested many symptoms of poisoning. Hahnemann has not availed himself of these, however, but only took one symptom (as above), which at least is not sufficiently established. The aforesaid contraction of the limbs, so that she could neither move nor stand upon her feet, occurred soon after having taken some unknown remedy at the hand of a quack by way of an antidote. The mobility of the limbs was subsequently restored to some extent.

Feldmann is authority for the following :

Symptom 236—Gangrenous angina.

Frank gives the case as follows (*Hygea* XIX., 270) : “Two others wore Arsenical plasters, for the relief of a quartan fever, but these perished miserably, gangrene of the fauces having rapidly followed.” Frank says that since the gangrene is not

particularly described, neither is the composition of the Arsenical plaster given, nor is it expressly stated that nothing else was given, this symptom is at least very doubtful.

The following are ascribed to Amatus Lusitanus :

Symptom 815—A little pustule (bouton), which is healed with great difficulty.

Symptom 917—Fatal fever.

“ 1031—He becomes furious ; they are obliged to tie him, and he seeks to escape.

The cases from which these are taken are as follows: “ A certain Florentine youth, whose whole body was infested with the itch, anointed himself, beyond the prescription of the physician, with a salve containing Arsenic ; and was found in the morning, by his servant, dead in his bed.” (Was this the “ fatal fever ?”—*Ed.*) We knew another who became insane in consequence of a similar inunction, so much so that it was necessary to bind him. But when on a certain day, his servants being absent, he extricated himself from his bonds, he leaped furiously through the window and broke his leg ; but afterwards, by proper remedies, he was cured of both affections. Frank advises these to be stricken out entirely.

The following symptoms are from Büttner :

Symptom 433—The alvine discharges passed unconsciously.

“ 612—Agitation and anxiety, with pains in the back.

“ 730—Epilepsy. (Also Krüger or Crüger.—*Ed.*)

“ 923—Violent and constant thirst.

“ 1023—Sadness and agitation in bed, with insatiable thirst (at end of twenty-four hours).

Symptom 1028—Great agitation, which forces him constantly to return to his bed. (Also Guldenkleee.—*Ed.*)

Of these symptoms, 612 excepted, Frank says (*Hygea*, XIX., 271), that Büttner only saw the dead bodies of the victims, and that they (the symptoms) were not observed by any physician, but were given Büttner by the father of the deceased. Frank adds, moreover, that 1028 is contained in 1023, and that this, again, is in part, at least, expressed in 923. He thinks that they are all suspicious, and that 1028, at least, should be

rejected. Regarding 612, Frank says, that it is not at all clear that the case from which it was taken was a case of Arsenical poisoning at all.

Fernelius is authority for the following symptoms :

Symptom 314—Vomiting (immediately).

“ 717—Great swelling of the face and the rest of the body.

Symptom 827—Frequent syncope, with feeble pulse (at the end of three hours).

Symptom 933—Violent shaking chill.

“ 940—The limbs are cold. (Also Richard.—*Ed.*)

Of these Frank says (*Hygea*, XIX., 271), it is not expressly stated whether Arsenic was given all through the treatment, or whether Arsenic was given alone or mixed with Corrosive Sublimate, or precisely how it was sprinkled upon the cancer. The case is described in a chapter entitled “*Septica Medica-menta*,” and is introduced by the following statement: “Even though that powder, chiefly Arsenic or Corrosive Sublimate, was not applied in a large quantity to ulcers near the heart, as in cancer of the breast, yet I have seen a woman suffer from it six days, as she would had she taken it internally.” The powder sprinkled upon the ulcer is not even called by name, but only mentioned as “the powder.” Thus Frank. A note in Jourdan’s edition says, in a note to 314, “Produced by Arsen. with which an ulcer on the chest had been sprinkled; death at the end of six days.” At best they are very doubtful, and should be stricken out.

To Peter Forestus the following symptoms are ascribed :

Symptom 652—Paralysis of the limbs; he can hardly walk.

“ 726—Convulsions. (Also Krüger and Wedel.—*Ed.*)

“ 826—Syncope. (Also Buchholz, Henkel, Morgagni, Verzasch, and Guldenklee.—*Ed.*)

Symptom 926—Cries induced by a suffocating thirst.

“ 1012—The most insupportable anxiety.

Of these Frank says (*Hygea* XIX., 272), “The symptom 652 has its source in the following account: ‘*Amatus Lusitanus* tells of a boy who, having taken Arsenic, died at the end of

the year. But I have known some who survived several years, but in great misery, with enervated legs (*cruribus resolutis*) so that they could scarcely walk; and a woman who at length died at the end of two years.'” 726 and 826 are given on the authority of others, but are rather indefinite, and hence not very valuable. The other symptoms were taken from a case in which Orpiment, or the yellow sulphuret of Arsenic, was used.

Symptom 733—Trembling in all the limbs, is ascribed to Justamond. Frank says (Hygea, XIX., 272) it is not pure, because Arsenic was not given alone, but combined with pulverized crab's eyes. He discredits the narration likewise, because it is said that the woman took a grain of Arsenic every day for some time, while two grains were given every day to a man *without any injury whatever!*

Symptom 1059—Repose of spirit (in case of a despairing melancholic), is ascribed to Lamotte, but Frank says that the case was related by Laborde. The case is briefly this: A woman suffering from religious mania, poisoned herself privately with Arsenic; after having been discovered, she made a reluctant and only partial confession, maintained that she suffered no pain, appeared particularly tranquil and died in this condition. Hahnemann considered this tranquillity, which might have had its source either in her delirium or her dissimulation, as the *curative effect of Arsenic!* Frank well asks, “With what right?”

Symptom 650—“Paralysis in both knees,” is ascribed to Montanus. Of this Frank says, that Montanus does not state that the poison used was Arsenic, and asks how it can be known now what it was.

Morgagni is authority for the following:

Symptom 338—Severe pain in the stomach, as if he were distressed by wind, which the vomiting and diarrhoea seemed to relieve, but which became worse again afterwards.

Symptom 826—Syncope (see page 123).

“ 846—Death, rather from rapid failure of strength

than from the severity of the pains or the convulsions (at the end of twelve hours).

These Frank admits as pure, but does not give the case from which they were taken; the following he rejects *without exception*:

Symptom 253—Bitterness in the mouth, with yellow diarrhoea.

Symptom 295—Frequent hiccoughs and risings.

“ 327—Prolonged, violent vomiting, with diarrhoea.

“ 337—A sensation of heavy pressure in the stomach, without thirst or fever.

Symptom 343—Pressive pain and burning in the stomach.

“ 349—He complains of pain and an inexpressible anxiety at the pit of the stomach, without distension or pain in the belly.

Symptom 350—Great anxiety at the pit of the stomach. (Also B. Verzasch and Jacobi.—*Ed.*)

Symptom 389—Violent pain in the right side of the epigastrium.

Symptom 398—An extremely disagreeable sensation in the whole abdomen.

Symptom 402—Anxiety in the abdomen, with fever and thirst.

Symptom 414—Wandering pains in the abdomen, yellow diarrhoea, and tenesmus, with burning pain at the anus and thirst.

Symptom 438—Discharge from the anus of a ball like undigested tallow (at the end of eight days).

Symptom 452—Burning at the anus.

“ 453—Tenesmus, with burning.

“ 456—Painful swelling of the hæmorrhoidal veins, with tenesmus.

Symptom 458—Burning, when urinating.

“ 577—Cries and groans, induced by an insupportable anxiety, and a very painful sensation in the abdomen, which cuts short respiration.

Symptom 578—Frequently-recurring asthma.

“ 702—Cold feet, with contracted pulse.

Symptom 729—Convulsions and pitiable distortions of the limbs.

Symptom 828—Violent attacks of syncope. (Also Gilbert.—*Ed.*)

Symptom 918.—Renewal of the same arsenical malady, with a quartan type, at the same hour of the morning.

Symptom 919—Thirst, fever.

“ 931—After the diarrhoea had set in, thirst and internal heat.

Symptom 1002—Pulse very frequent, small, feeble.

“ 1021—The increase of the pain gives him the appearance as if dying, with an inexpressible anxiety.

Symptom 1026—Pitiable cries, in consequence of an insupportable anxiety, with an extremely disagreeable sensation in the abdomen which cuts short the respiration and obliges him to roll himself up like a ball, sometimes on one side, sometimes on another, or to get up and walk about.

Frank rejects these symptoms entirely, because Morgagni only *conjectured* that the person in question took Arsenic, and says: “But *conjectures* we cannot use in our Pharmacodynamics; nothing but facts; nothing but pure, well-authenticated experiments, bearing upon their brow the impress of truth, must be their basis.” And so he dismisses Morgagni.

Pfann is authority for the following :

Symptom 281—Nausea.

“ 435—He frequently passes, per anum, viscous and yellow discharges, during two days.

Symptom 482—The glans is of a bluish-red, swollen and fissured.

Symptom 721—Violent pains in the soles of the feet, which excite convulsions from time to time.

Symptom 753—Most violent pains in the limbs.

“ 814—Black pustules appear, causing a burning pain at the end of eight days.

Frank does not give the case, but says that it was only supposed that Arsenic was given, but not certainly known.



"Poisoned Brandy," "Stomach Powders," and "all sorts of remedies were used."

Pyl furnishes the following :

Symptom 648—Spasms (cramps) in the thighs.

" 697—Drawing pain in the legs.

Frank does not give any details here, but merely says, that "the woman in whose case these symptoms were observed, suffered from drawing pains in the legs (697) a long time before she took the Arsenic, and that 648 should read 'Spasms in the stomach and feet.'"

Symptom 486 is taken from Stahl: "Gangrene of the male genital organs is rapidly established." This symptom was not observed in any particular case which is detailed, and does not seem to have been noticed at all till after death, so that the symptom may at least be set down as doubtful.

Thilenius gives us the following :

Symptom 223—Great dryness of the mouth.

" 357—Cutting pain in the stomach.

" 413—Borborygmi in the abdomen.

" 434—Green and mucous stools.

" 439—Diarrhœa, with violent burning at the anus.

" 574—Oppression of the chest and difficulty of breathing.

Symptom 713—Bloating of the whole right side as far as the hip and left thigh.

These symptoms, as Frank informs us (*Hygea*, XIX., 275), were observed in case of a woman who had an open cancer of the breast, for which she had used a solution of Arsenic with Syrup of Diacodium, first externally, only, then also internally. In connection with the external use of this remedy, Peruvian Bark was also given, internally, for the purpose of keeping up the strength; and, as it appears, its use was persevered in, while the solution (2 grs. of Arsenic in 16 oz. of Water, and 2 oz. of Diacodium Syrup), a table-spoonful every morning, in a cup of milk, was given. These symptoms are hardly worthy of confidence.

Symptom 3—Vertigo, at the end of twelve hours (also Thomson.—*Ed.*), is from Sennert (or Tennert). Wurmb says it is to be stricken out, since it was observed after smelling of Realgar. Hahnemann, in a foot-note, says the same of Thomson's authority: hence the symptom is not well authenticated.

Knape is authority for the following symptoms:

Symptom 40—Hemicrania.

“ 98—Swelling of the eyes and lips.

“ 123—Eruption on the forehead.

“ 132—Earthy and leaden hue (of the face), with green and blue spots and streaks.

“ 142—Enormous swelling of the head and face.

“ 143—Swelling of the skin of the head, of the face, the eyes, the neck and chest preserving the natural color.

Symptom 145—The hairy scalp, to the middle of the forehead is covered with an ulcerated crust.

Symptom 149—Corroding ulcer on the hairy scalp.

Symptom 151—Burning pains on the hairy scalp.

“ 152—Burning itching on the hairy scalp.

“ 239—Burning in the pharynx. (Also Richard and Kopp.—*Ed.*)

The case from which these are taken is as follows (*Est. Zeitschrift*, I., 3, 39): “Turlop, a servant, found in the road a packet, supposed to contain hair powder. A maid servant, to whom he was just betrothed, begged the powder of him, and on their wedding day, November 14th, 1799, she and her bridesmaid sprinkled it upon their hair. On the 20th and 21st, they both complained, for the first time, of the most violent headache. The surgeon recognized the powder as Arsenic, cut off the hair of both women, and anointed the head with linseed oil and the white of an egg. On the 26th of November, Dr. Schulze found the whole head of the woman, as well as her face, frightfully swollen. The skin of the face had a complete leaden hue, mixed with green and blue spots and streaks; the eyes were much swollen, as were also the lips.

Upon the parts covered by hair, there were already several

corroding sores (*stücker*). The face was swollen, but she had also some cor- The parts were Sulphur with Ca head of the woman that of the girl till the hairy scalp, "up more slowly."

Of these symptoms the text; 123 may where referred to earthy color of the repetition of 142 ving their nature the words, "to take these out, the symptoms

Grimm is author I., 3, 39):

Symptom 36— rejected, as it was a solution of Col- posed himself to

Symptom 37— is from Wedel, and vapor of Arsenic pors were those so, it cannot pertain, beside the

Symptom 19— and was observed

Symptom 61— Rau and Knappe ague (*Est. Zeit*

Alberti is authority for the following (*Est. Zeitschr.*, 1., 3, 55):

Symptom 457—Retention of stools and urine, notwithstanding an inward desire to expel them,

Symptom 393—Anxiety and complaints about the pains, as if the upper part of the abdomen were cut apart from the lower.

These symptoms, Wurmb says, were taken from the following case, and are to be enclosed in a doubtful parenthesis:

"A young man received from his bride, in the evening, some Arsenic on bread and butter, soon after which, pains in the bowels set in, as 'if the lower part of the belly was entirely cut away from the upper' (393). Vomiting also ensued, which continued, with great severity, till 4 o'clock the next morning, when he died. Shortly before his death he lost his speech and had convulsions. "During the whole time, there was neither stool nor discharge of urine, although he felt some inclination."

Symptom 460—"Suppression of urine," taken from Guilbert, is doubted by Wurmb, because nothing of the kind is found in the case as related by Wibmer and Gmelin. The original author, Frank was unable to obtain.

Symptom 788—"Ulcers on the heels, with bloody pus," is attributed to Guilbert, and Wurmb says (*Est. Zeitschr.*, I., 3, 68) it should be stricken out, because in the case as reported by Guilbert no mention of any such symptom is made.

Fowler is authority for the following:

Symptom 461—Diminution of the secretion of urine.

" 462—Increase of the secretion of urine.

Wurmb says that these symptoms are to be doubted, if they are taken from the following statement of Fowler, who, it is to be presumed, used the so-called "Fowler's Solution," which has been noticed in the former part of this article. "In several instances," he says, "it has proved evidently diuretic; yet in two or three it has seemed to diminish the natural urinary discharge."

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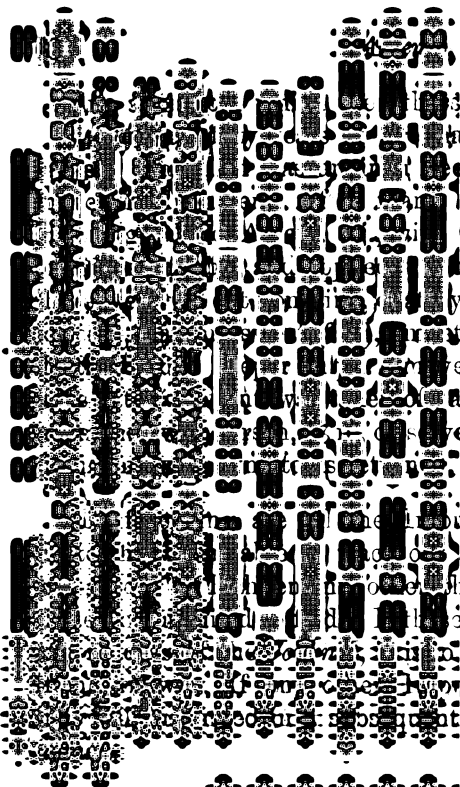
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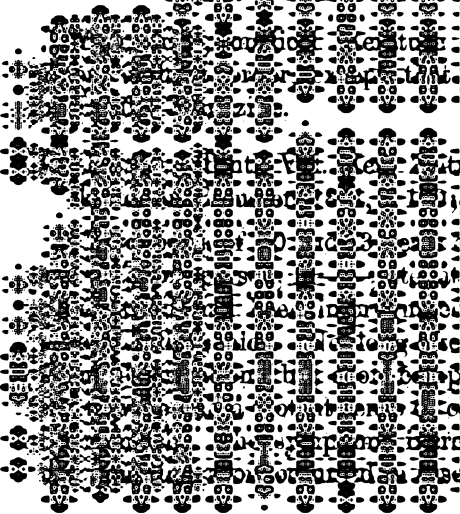
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### ARTICLE CONCERNING.



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from Verein für Heil-  
ak's Magazine, I., 20 :  
a girl 14 years old,  
M., April 23d, some  
Arsenic for the pur-  
all experienced un-  
of violent pains in  
region of  
violent and contin-  
After 10 o'clock,

the poison was discovered, and milk was given in abundance, but as the frightful pains in the stomach and bowels, steadily increasing, gave rise to apprehension of fatal results, the writer was called at 1 o'clock. The Hydrated Peroxide of Iron was given in fluid form—half a spoonful to the children, and a table-spoonful to K——, every half hour. By the next afternoon the children were well, but K—— complained of violent trembling of the limbs, with pains in the stomach and head, on which account ten leeches were put upon the epigastric region, and an oily emulsion was administered. The father of the children informed the writer that 'the girl and the youngest of the boys, exhausted by the most fearful convulsions, lay stiff and bent backward, the hands and face cold and covered with cold sweat, near to death; the two others were also almost exhausted by the constant retching and vomiting and the most violent pains in the bowels.' After the antidote, the pains in the stomach ceased gradually, but the vomiting at once, while frequent watery evacuations ensued, and afterwards, in case of the three children, quiet sleep."

II.—OPPLER. Tenth Vol. Med. Zeitung von Preussen, pp. 56, 57; Frank's Magazine, I., 21 :

"A young man took, at 8 A.M., when fasting, a quantity of Arsenic intentionally, (the quantity could not be determined). About half an hour after taking the poison, violent retching, a constrictive sensation in the region of the stomach; soon after, excessive vomiting set in, and his extreme anguish forced him to confess. Fresh cow's milk was given in abundance; the symptoms all became more severe, and Oppler was called in the afternoon. He found the patient lying in bed, his face pale and clearly expressive of the anguish of an evil doer. He answered only in a low tone, but complained of most violent pains in the abdomen, great constriction in the præcordial region, and (as the violent vomiting continued) of a sensation as if some one were tearing out his stomach and bowels with tongs. In connection with this, there was great restlessness of body, headache, vertigo, cramps of the calves, small, suppressed pulse, increased

thirst, and very frequent evacuations, mixed with mucus and fatty material. Liq. Ferr., Oxyd. Hydrat, two teaspoonfuls at first; then, every half hour, a tablespoonful; at first the patient rejected this every time he vomited, but afterwards, as it was given diluted, with two tablespoonfuls, (of what?—*Ed.*) he retained it, and began to improve. About 8 P.M., there was violent sweat and a sensation of warmth in the abdomen, a fuller pulse, the countenance was red, and there was increased thirst; quiet sleep ensued at night, and in the morning he was quite well, except weakness of the whole body, and especially of the extremities."

III.—LUDICKE. Eighth Vol. Med. Zeitung, &c., 1839, pp. 201, 202; Frank's Magazine, I., 21:

"A girl 18 years old, having resolved to poison herself, took, at 8 P.M., some white Arsenic. When called, at 2½ o'clock, L. found the patient lying in bed, and (partly in consequence of an emetic given by a neighboring surgeon) suffering from violent vomiting, which brought up much mucus and small bits of Arsenic. Hydrated Oxide of Iron was given. Through the whole day, the patient lay almost motionless, praying quietly in bed, with hands folded, and she expressly assured those who inquired of her, that, while her back pained her some, she was otherwise quite free from pain, although the quantity of the Arsenic swallowed could not have been, according to her account, less than a drachm. Other symptoms, however, such as are usually observed in cases of poisoning by Arsenic, were not present. At 4 P.M., the condition of the patient had not become any worse at all, but, unhappily, she steadfastly refused the antidote. At 7½ P.M., twelve hours after having taken the poison, death ensued, preceded by repeated vomiting, a few evacuations of the bowels, but with no tokens of pain. As early as twenty-four hours after death, putrefaction of the body ensued, and on the following day had made rapid progress."

IV.—WAGNER. Eighth Vol. Med. Zeitung, 1839, p. 213; Frank's Magazine, I., 22:

"A healthy and powerful peasant, 25 years of age, who,



with the other members of his family, suffered from itch, received for this affection a strong solution of white Arsenic. The whole body was to be washed with it three times a day. Immediately after the peasant applied the wash, for the first time, with a linen cloth, he experienced violent pains all over the body, as if he were lying on fire or nails. These pains constantly increased, notwithstanding the soothing remedies which were used externally. The cuticle was raised up in blisters all over the body, copious vomiting ensued after every ingestion of food, and death occurred on the third day.

“*Post-mortem.*—Nearly the whole body was deprived of its cuticle, and in the stomach and duodenum was an inflammatory redness; the hair on the head was extremely loose, as is the case with persons poisoned with Arsenic; otherwise nothing unusual was observed.”

V.—HORST. Ninth Vol. Med. Zeitung, 1840, p. 57; Frank's Magazine, I., 22:

“Although N. N., while grinding and sifting (Arsenic), covered his mouth and face with a cloth, yet the following symptoms of poisoning showed themselves soon after leaving his work; the hairy part of the head was covered with many pustules, standing separate; the whole face and also the ears were extremely swollen and surrounded with a dark erysipelatous redness and large blisters; in a less degree the same state of things occurred upon the hands and the covered parts of the body, except upon the scrotum, which was violently affected, much swollen and covered with blisters, which soon burst, and after a short time assumed a true gangrenous appearance. To this were added violent pain, drawing, throbbing in the head, vertigo, delirium, sleepless nights, severe pains, jerking in the limbs, trembling of the hands, great anxiety, dry tongue, constriction of the respiration, sometimes vomiting ensued with acute fever, and quick, hard pulse. The patient recovered in four weeks—means not stated. During convalescence, however, the hair fell out to a marked degree, and a painful drawing was still felt in the limbs for a long time.

VI.—SCHEULEN. *Med. Zeitung, &c.*, No. 23, pp. 372—375, 1844; *Frank's Magazine*, Vol. I., 196:

"A man, thirty-four years old, who had complained some days of uneasiness, heaviness in the limbs, and loss of appetite, took one evening, some wine soup, of which his wife and his parents-in-law had already partaken; he then betook himself to bed, but awoke at 2 A.M., complained of pains in the bowels and then in the midst of nausea, eructations and retching, he was taken with violent and repeated vomiting of mucus and bile. The next day he said that he was still sick, and at the same time so dizzy that he could hardly hold his head upright; he had as yet had no stool.

"The disease being taken for a gastric or mucous fever, Scheulen prescribed an opening mixture, rigid diet, and mucilaginous drinks. Being called to the patient two days later, his wife complained to Scheulen that she was quite sick too, and that she had already repeatedly brought up a greenish yellow bitter-tasting fluid. Even in his presence she vomited an abundance of bilious matter; she thereupon seemed much excited and anxious, her pulse was very small and extremely frequent. The man, very restless, threw himself hither and thither about the bed, and with a weak voice complained of constant nausea, and vomiting, and pains in the abdomen, especially in the pit of the stomach, increased on pressure, an unquenchable thirst, great weakness in the limbs, vertigo and a spasmodic constriction in the calves. The man's face looked somewhat livid, his expression was anxious, but not wild nor wandering; the eyes were not reddened, the tongue was moist, the abdomen was soft and but little distended, the temperature of the body was increased, the pulse regular, not small but frequent, and the consciousness was undisturbed. The incessant vomiting, the diarrhoea, the cramps of the calves, and the livid appearance of the countenance, led Scheulen to consider this a violent case of sporadic cholera, especially since the evacuated fluids showed no trace of blood: leeches, aromatic poultices and the like; the patient became weaker all the time, began to complain of great tightness of the chest, and

repeatedly declared it seemed as if he should burst; at the same time the cramps of the calves became worse, he talked incoherently, and in the afternoon died; his wife, however, recovered on the same day without the use of medicine.

"On account of a suspicion of poisoning, the body was taken up twelve days after death, and officially examined by Dr. Peiffer.

"*Post-mortem.*—An extreme degree of putrefaction, by which the ears, the eyes, and part of the nose were destroyed. The cavity of the cranium was filled with a brown-red, putrid and pappy substance, so that the brain could no longer be recognized in any of its parts. In the chest were about nine oz. of a dark-brown, reddish fluid; on the contrary the heart was pale reddish, soft, distended with gas, and, as well as the large vessels, empty of blood. Upon the walls of the left ventricle, there were small whitish bodies, apparently adherent, which were of the size of groats, and had a tallowy feel. The mucous membrane of the trachea and œsophagus had a faint brown reddish color, and the epithelium of the latter was raised up in various parts like blisters. The mucous membrane of the stomach was deep red, especially at the fundus, at which point, also, were found, most abundantly, numerous yellow spots, which were also seen through externally. A close examination showed that these yellow spots had their seat only in the mucous membrane, and that in one place they were more or less circumscribed, while in others they seemed to be confluent. No ulcers were to be found in these parts, though the mucous membrane was in several places raised up by gas. At the fundus of the stomach there were observed many darkish red spots, which were produced by extravasated blood; but these were not found in the duodenum, which was otherwise in a similar condition. These parts just mentioned contained a grayish mucus, in which small white bodies were found, which, upon an accurate chemical analysis, were shown to be white Arsenic enveloped in fat. In the upper part of the small intestines there were separate red spots, in which no capillary twigs could be discerned, while in the lower part of

the small intestines, here and there, were vessels which were surcharged with dark venous blood. Finally, the pale red mucous membrane of the small intestine showed no trace of any injury, and upon the large intestines, which were otherwise healthy, there were a few dark reddish spots, but only about the sigmoid flexure. The putrefaction had made the least progress in the abdominal cavity, and the stomach and intestinal canal had especially resisted decomposition."

VII.—BORGES. Rust's Magazine, Vol. V., pp. 64, 79, 1819; Frank's Magazine, I., 359 :

"Carl Friedrich Ober-Todtmann, 32 years old, for a long time lived very unhappily with his wife. On the 21st of January, 1819, according to his confession, he had poisoned her dinner, during her absence, with white Arsenic, an ounce of which he had bought at an apothecary's, at Lübbecke, on presenting a certificate from Burgomaster Kind.

"The food had so repulsive a taste to the woman—as if it had been too much peppered, according to her description—that she could not take much of it. After dinner she went to work, but in course of half an hour she experienced very violent burning in her throat, and severe pains in the abdomen. Her eldest son, ten years of age, and her daughter, three years of age, who had only taken a little of the food, while the latter had taken the merest morsel, were attacked quite similarly, together with severe vomiting. She passed the evening and the following night in the greatest pain, vomiting and with burning thirst. The unhappy woman passed the 22d, also, without help, and it was not till the 23d that B——nn, at the suggestion of her relations and neighbors, sought the advice of Dr. Delius, at Lübbecke. The Doctor found the patient in the most pitiable condition. The most utter exhaustion, blue circles about the eyes, the tongue and cavity of the mouth dry and as if inflamed, burning thirst, great anxiety, trembling and pain in all the limbs, tearing pains in the stomach and bowels, ineffectual retching, violent vomiting, with constant diarrhoea, discharging nothing but mucus and greenish

stools. The remedies given were rejected again at once, and it was not till the night of the 26th and 27th that, after having become remarkably tranquil, death put an end to her manifold sufferings.

*"Post-mortem on the morning of the 30th.*—There was whitish, dry mucus before the mouth, while upon the tongue there was a dirty, yellowish coating, still moist; there were green spots upon the anterior surface of the abdomen, which was not much distended; the joints were quite flexible, the hands shut, clenching the fingers, which, however, were not spasmodically drawn in; the finger-joints, also, were quite flexible, while the knee and ankle-joints were unduly rigid; the anus was wide open, a greenish excrement issuing from it: a cadaverous odor was entirely wanting. The blood was quite black and fluid. The mesenteric vessels, especially about the duodenum, the coronary vessels of the stomach, the external vessels of the gall bladder which was full of reddish bile, the softened spleen, the large abdominal veins, the plexus choroideus, the occipital sinuses, and the vessels of the base of the brain were full of similar blood; both auricles of the heart and its larger vessels were only moderately filled with similar blood; the veins of the neck were normally full, while the falciform sinus was void of blood; the dura mater, the arachnoid, the hemispheres of the cerebrum and the cerebellum were normal, their cavities containing only a normal quantity of moisture. The whole peritonæum was found reddened, especially in the region of the stomach; the inner-coating of the stomach, between the cardiac and pyloric orifices was nearly black, and seemed swollen and thickened; the diaphragm, especially on the left side, the outer-coating of the duodenum, the jejunum and the ileum, the inner coat of the duodenum and of the upper part of the jejunum were of a very deep red; the lower surface of the much-enlarged but otherwise healthy liver, the inner-coating of the larynx, was almost black, and also the middle of the cesophagus for two finger-breadths, and the lower part for three finger-breadths; upon the outer-coat of the descending colon was a black softened spot of the size of a thaler; the

inner-coat, however, was not nearly as much discolored; the stomach contained a yellow reddish fluid, in which, however, judging by the feeling, there was nothing in form of a powder; the small intestines contained a moderate quantity of yellowish feces, and an unnaturally copious secretion, of yellowish intestinal mucus; the œsophagus and larynx contained a yellow fluid; the cavity of the pleura at least eight ounces of reddish water, and the cavity of the heart only about two tablespoonfuls of colorless fluid. The lungs, upon their anterior surface, seemed quite healthy, but, posteriorly, the right lung at the lower portion of the upper lobe, and the upper portion of the middle lobe was remarkably dark-colored, and on being cut into, it discharged a frothy, bloody fluid (jauche); on the left side, between the upper lobe and the diaphragm, posteriorly, a jelly-like membrane was effused, permeated by vessels, three inches in diameter, and so loosely attached to the diaphragm that it could be separated by the point of the finger without difficulty. The pancreas, the uterus, and the bladder, which was full of urine, were normal; chemical analysis showed that there was Arsenic in the contents of the alimentary canal.

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The Editor is happy to announce that he has the promise of a valuable article from W. H. Holcombe, M.D., of Waterproof, La., on the Physiological Re-construction of the *Materia Medica*—with a re-arrangement of the Pathogenesis of *Nux Vomica*, as an example.

Also, a series of Provings of *Macrotys*, by J. S. Douglas, M. D., of Milwaukee. Dr. E. M. Hale, of Jonesville, Mich., is also preparing an article on *Phytolacca*.

The Editor begs leave to call the attention of the profession, generally, to this enterprise, and to express a hope that each one will feel himself particularly invited to lend a helping hand.

# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MATERIA MEDICA.

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No. IV.

Chicago, April 1, 1861.

Vol. I.

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## ARSENIC.

CASES OF POISONING.—(Continued.)

VIII.—Koch. Rust's Magazine, Vol. V., pp. 111–113, 1837 ;  
Frank's Magazine, I., 359 :

"Z., formerly a servant, having lost a place, became uneasy about his livelihood. Accustomed to free potations of brandy, he lost his inclination to work ; at the same time, he lived unhappily with his wife, on account of his illicit intercourse with his sister-in-law. After having felt unwell for some time, and lain abed several days till noon, he asked his wife one day for some schnapps and syrup. After some time, he complained that he felt very sick after taking the schnapps. He vomited repeatedly and violently, and called for the night-chair. His wife expressed her suspicion that he had taken poison ; but this, however, he denied. He complained of violent pains in the belly ; nausea ; retching, during which he frequently brought up white mucus. His countenance was bathed in perspiration, his eyes quite red and protruding, and he also trembled violently. To the physician who was called, he declared that he had taken no poison, but that his condition was rather the consequence of a fever. He drank the milk which was prescribed for him, but died before the medicine ordered from the apothecary's came.

"On the day following there was an official examination. The body was stiff, and covered with death-spots ; the face and conjunctiva were rather red, the eyes not particularly promi-

was covered with white  
rough to the feel; the  
fingers spasmodically  
uncommonly powerful;  
abdominal muscles had  
large and small intestines  
over each other, as if  
each, externally, showed  
inner-coating, however,  
inflamed, so that the ves-  
sels as if injected with dark  
pigmentation or actual de-  
coloration; between the  
white kernels; the  
only slight traces of  
seen rather more easily  
in the large vessels was  
of bilberry juice; the  
bladder was half-filled with  
while the left was quite  
with blood; the ventricles  
vessels, were filled with  
up; the superficial ves-  
substance of the brain,  
blood; in the ventricles of  
the choroid plexus was  
base of the cranium there  
chemical examination

., pp. 135, 136; Frank's

statement received at the  
R., a smith at Z., had  
Marie had suddenly died  
Smith, the Department was  
that Marie had died under



suspicious circumstances. The body of the deceased was buried December 3d. On the 29th of the same month, it was dug up, recognized and examined. The clothing, as well as the body itself, was covered with broad patches of thick mould; the skin was firm, but tenacious, and the hair on the head was also firm; the skin upon the head was dry upon its inner surface, but not of an abnormal color; the dura mater was discolored, without any indications that there had existed any undue fulness of the vessels; the brain formed a collapsed mass, over which the dura mater was stretched like a bladder filled with air; the convolutions of the upper surface, as well as the distinction between the cortical and cineritious matter were but barely recognizable; the right lung was adherent to the pleura costalis; the left lung was much collapsed, and floated in a pound of bloody fluid; the heart was relaxed and quite void of blood, indeed the cavities seemed quite dry; the stomach was of the normal size, and, externally, it was uniformly discolored; within was found a thick, somewhat reddish, but otherwise homogeneous fluid, about three ounces in weight, which was carefully preserved; the inner-coating of the stomach was dark red, and quite of the same color as far as the region of the pylorus, where there were several spots of a clear yellow color, which could not be separated by scraping; in the intestinal canal nothing abnormal was to be observed; in the uterus was found a foetus of about four months, the soft parts of which were entirely dissolved. A chemical analysis demonstrated the presence of Arsenic."

X.—PAALZOW. Paalzow's Magazine, Vol. V., pp. 192-195, 1803; Frank's Magazine, I., 361:

"Hoffmann, a veil-maker at Hirschberg, suddenly became sick after partaking of beef-soup. Dr. Hausbutner, who arrived soon after the event, found him doubled up in bed, perfectly powerless, the eyes set; he was bathed in cold sweat, vomited, and had severe pains in the bowels; he breathed with difficulty, and could hardly answer the questions of the physician; before remedies could be obtained, he was dead.

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a corpse, and retching  
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day, February 8th, the  
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very red and inflamed;  
um, were full of blood,  
the intestines was half  
which was preserved; the  
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redness was observed,  
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lungs were found flaccid,  
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le thin blood; the head  
emonstrated Arsenic in

Vol. V., pp. 192-195;

brought his bride, sick, to  
Tangermünde; she was  
into the house, and had  
unquenchable thirst, and  
death, which ensued the  
mination, her pregnancy  
ation was had. The de-  
ic, and some five months  
as inflamed; upon the  
ots of mortification, and  
the stomach, especially  
vessels of the stomach

were dark brown and turgid, as were also the inner membranes, with extravasated blood. Upon the walls of the stomach, empty of food, but filled with bloody water, a chalky material was firmly adherent, and indeed partly buried deep in the membrane, and could only be removed with difficulty; these spots were mortified. The examiners collected about four grains of this matter, part of which being thrown upon burning coals an odor of garlic arose. Further investigation showed that the substance was Arsenic. The head and breast were not opened."

XII.—KELLERMANN. Frank's Magazine, I., p. 683.<sup>1</sup>

"K. M., about sixty years old, of a good constitution, and previous to date, quite well, except that she suffered from an atonic ulcer of the foot, which occurred as the result of a neglected erysipelas, took, on the 18th of July, five or six tablespoonfuls, as was supposed, of poisoned groats;<sup>2</sup> she noticed a bitter, sharp burning taste, which was succeeded in half an hour by nausea, a burning feeling along the œsophagus; she vomited what she had taken, three times, and soon after had several movements of the bowels, with relief; this, in turn, was succeeded by a weakness and relaxation which continued till the next day; except the above, no evil results followed, and on the next day the appetite and other functions of digestion returned again to their normal state, without the use of any drug. Her present condition, according to her account, is quite as good as it was before, only she has observed for some weeks past a remarkable falling off of the hair."

XIII.—KELLERMANN. Frank's Magazine, I., p. 683:

"G. G., fifty-five years old, of a powerful constitution and continued good health, took of the same groats five or six tablespoonfuls, after having eaten potatoes for supper; at first

<sup>1</sup> These cases, to XX., inclusive, are from the Med. Jahrbucher des K. K. Oester. Staaten. von der Directoren und Professoren der Heilkunde, an der Universität der Wien.

<sup>2</sup> In this gruel six grains of white Arsenic were found.

some minutes exposed the esophagus, extended violent vomiting ensued also the remains of food were found in the stomach; vomited forty times; drank a glass of some bitter but continued for a week in the stomach and vomited. Cold water and large quantities, with constant vomiting from acidity and the lightest repast. On November 1st, without any other symptoms, vomiting and diarrhoea; sweetened water, but better after taking meat, increased thirst, at night, emaciation, considerable exertion, tremors, trembling of the limbs, on examination the Doctor found the tongue clean, the stomach painful on touch, sensitive, while the bowels were particularly interrupted. He returned to his accus- tomed bed for a long

time, I., p. 683: G. G., of great power, eating about three table- spoons, with violent vomiting, her husband was; on each time, but was very weak and on, nausea frequently

recurring, vomiting, restlessness, heat, headache, weakness, a frequent going to sleep of the right arm and foot, with loss of sensation; a cough, also, from which she had previously suffered, increased after taking the poison; the menstrual function was not interrupted; the body was well nourished, and no febrile conditions were noticed, and finally the improvement which subsequently took place was never so much interrupted as to prevent her from engaging in her accustomed duties."

XV.—KELLERMANN. *Frank's Magazine*, I., p. 685:

"A robust servant girl, twenty years of age, took four tablespoonfuls of the same groats, and was taken with precisely the same symptoms as the others, but for three weeks suffered from weakness of the feet and distressing pains in the temporal region."

XVI.—KELLERMAN. *Frank's Magazine*, I., p. 685:

"A blooming maiden, seventeen years old, and always well, took about two tablespoonfuls of the dregs scraped from the cup, and was attacked with the above-described symptoms so severely that she lost her consciousness for a long time, the other symptoms were quite similar to the foregoing."

XVII.—KELLERMANN. *Frank's Magazine*, I., p. 685:

"The farmer, thirty-eight years old, of a good constitution, and, except some hæmorrhoidal affections, always well, took about eight tablespoonfuls of the poisoned gruel; noticed a bitter-sweet and acrid taste; drank immediately afterwards eight pints of warm water, some of which contained salt; vomited several times very violently, at first the residue of the food and then the water which he had drank, with great relief, and on the following day he experienced no particular effects of the poison; after two weeks, however, a general weakness of the body set in, especially of the feet, during which he felt a peculiar heaviness and weariness from the knees to the

the stomach, frequent  
appetite, heaviness  
left ear, vertigo, pain  
nevertheless, he con-  
but interruption, and

ine, I., p. 685 :

ed, twenty-two years  
well, took three table-  
the above oft-repeated  
restored the first, but  
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I., p. 685 :

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a dysenteric diarrhoea, which occurred on the 18th, against which opiates, leeches, on the anus and cataplasms, did good service. On the 31st the patient was discharged cured."

XX.—BRENNER. Frank's Magazine, I., p. 686:

"A man took at once, on the 4th of April, 1836, at 10 P.M., five pills, which might have contained from four to six grains of Arsenic; slept quietly the whole night, (perhaps because his stomach was full,) but awoke at 5 A.M. with severe pain and a constant retching and vomiting; at about 10 A.M. Brenner found him pale, with severe headache; the eyes were injected, the respiration normal; constant retching and vomiting of blood and mucus; pains in the region of the stomach and in the belly, thirst increased, pulse slow and hard, skin normal; he vomited, perhaps, a pound of the above-mentioned matter: no movement of the bowels. Internally, an oleagious mixture, ℥vj., with Ext. Hyos., gr. vj., was given alternately every half-hour; 3ss. of Ferr. Oxydat. Fusc., then twelve leeches on the head, followed by cold poultices and injections of Sal. Glaub. Ferr. Oxydat Fusc., aa ℥ij. Ol. Amygd., ℥ij., Gum Arabic and Aq. just enough to make an emulsion of three pounds. This was to be well shaken and divided into eight parts, of which one was to be given every half hour. After a few powders the retching ceased, as well as the vomiting and the pains in the stomach; towards evening the head was relieved, the pulse was full and soft, the skin moist; after the use of Ferr. Oxyd. Fusc., and subsequently, for some days, grx of Flower of Sulph. night and morning, he recovered perfectly."

XXI.—Böhm. Frank, I., 686; Oesterreich: Wochenschr, No. V., pp. 117, 118, 1843:

"Being called to a maiden lady, fifty-five years of age, Böhm applied to a chronic ulcer on the foot, with fungous growth, the following corrosive paste: R—Pulv. Arsen. alb. 3j., Farin. Sem. Lin ℥ij., Aq. Com. q. s. ut fiat Pasta mollis. Being recalled in two hours, he found the patient in great

anguish, and learned that half an hour after the application of the paste, tearing pains set in along the leg extending towards the belly and the region of the sacrum, together with bilious vomiting and three diarrhœic passages. The paste was taken off, the ulcer was cleansed and cold fomentations were applied; internally an oleaginous mixture and soapsuds. The vomiting and diarrhœa continued all day; the abdomen was distended, sensitive to pressure, the pulse feverish; same treatment was continued. As on the second day, there was no improvement. R.—Flor Sulph., 3 ij.; Laud. Puri., gr. ij.; Dct. Rad. Gram., ʒ x., two tablespoonfuls every hour; externally, fomentations with a solution of Hepar Sulph. On the third day, there were no more pains nor diarrhœa, but vomiting three times, and increased excretion from the irritated mucous membrane of the nose and eyelids. The above mixture was continued, the symptoms gradually decreased, the humming in the ears, and the previously-mentioned excretion, and the fungous growth was removed at the end of two months by pure lye."

XXII.—BÖHM. Frank I., 687; Oesterreich Wochenschr, No. V., pp. 117, 118, 1843:

"White Arsenic was sprinkled, by mistake, upon a sore place on the bend of the leg; acute inflammation of the parts set in, which soon extended itself to the navel, and went over into gangrene, then vomiting ensued, diarrhœa and meteoristic distension of the abdomen. Notwithstanding the use of cold fomentations, oleaginous mixtures and emollient clysters, death ensued on the seventh day."

XXIII.—DEHENNE. Journal de Médecine, de Chirurg. et de Pharmacie, Vol. 10, pp. 330, 335, 1759; Frank, I., 687:

"Charles Joseph Dumont, forty-five years old, who gained his livelihood chiefly by triturating drugs for apothecaries, triturated a quantity of Arsenic, though not ignorant of the danger, and hence not without the usual precautions. On Tuesday, Nov. 14th, 1758, D. went to work, his net drawn



over his eyes, and a four-fold napkin laid over his chin, mouth and nose, as was his custom when triturating Ipecac, which he always did with impunity; he finished his work in two days, and had triturated over three hundred weight. After Wednesday morning, D. was obliged to urinate frequently; in the afternoon he was nauseated, and before he could prepare himself, he vomited blood and mucus; after returning home, he felt a burning pain in the nose, the eyes, and in the mouth; the saliva, which came from the gums, as he said, was bloody; the larynx was constricted, swallowing was difficult and painful; he sought no help, however, but had his wife boil him some bread and milk; but notwithstanding all his efforts, he could not swallow the fluid. His night was bad. On Thursday morning, respiration was painful; he felt hot stitches upon the whole skin; he now became more patient, drank buttermilk and bread tea all night, and had a better night than the previous. On Friday morning, there was added to these symptoms swelling and insufferable burning of the penis, burning when urinating, vesicles on the hands, the thumbs and the forehead, painful swelling of the right arm and the hand; his face was covered with pustules, his eyes were red, his eyelids swollen and injected, his chest and stomach painful. Olive oil, taken in teaspoonful doses, with milk and orange water, was advised by a layman. On Sunday he thought he should die, and now, for the first time, sent for the Doctor. All the symptoms had reached such a height that he thought that he could not live long in such a condition; the pulse was weak and frequent, the respiration constricted, the stomach painful, the kidneys, the bladder and penis caused him most frightful pains; the urine was suppressed, eyes, face and larynx as before noted. Together with Olive Oil, &c., the Bezoar Mineral of the Lillensian Pharmacopœia was given. The patient began to improve very quickly; slept over three hours the first night; went out on Monday morning, although his face and his eyes were in a frightful state, and at the end of the week he sought advice on account of a general biting-itching of the skin. Early in December he was entirely well."

XXIV.—GUILBERT. *Journal de Med., &c.*, Vol. IV., pp. 353–356, 1756; *Frank's Magazine*, I, 688:

“A man, thirty-five or thirty-six years of age, much addicted to drunkenness, took a quarter of an ounce of white Arsenic, and immediately threw up full half of it, as he afterwards stated in a sober interval; the Doctor found his pulse quick, irregular, weak and spasmodic, his breathing laborious and interrupted by frequent sighs, his look was wild, his eyes protruded far from his head, at the same time were bathed in tears, which excoriated the eyelids and cheeks; the facial muscles from time to time were convulsed; the voice was trembling, the tongue dry, and the lips dotted with small black spots, burning pain in the intestines, unquenchable thirst, abdomen very much distended and painful, copious and involuntary discharge of acrid burning water with the stools; there was an offensive perspiration over the whole body; the secretion of urine was suppressed, and from time to time he lost his reason. Oleaginous drinks and fatty soups were given freely. This state of things continuing five days, death seemed unavoidable, when on the sixth day an abundant miliary eruption broke out over the whole body; the eruption returned many times during fourteen days and ended at last in branlike desquamation; ulcers appeared on both heels, having an ichorous discharge, and the patient recovered. No trace of the disease was left except a rather debilitated condition of the system with general trembling and frequent inflammation of the eyes.”

XXV.—ODIER. *Journal de Med., &c.*, Vol. XLIX., pp. 333–336, 1778; *Frank, I.*, 688:

“A hypochondriac, eighteen years old, who had already attempted his life several times, at length (Dec., 1773,) took a large quantity of Arsenic; immediately after, there was the greatest pain in the whole body with cold sweat, disappearing in a quarter of an hour, and after a very comfortable day, returning again towards evening, and then disappearing as suddenly; in the night such violent colic pains that he con-

fessed the deed.  
given during the  
ous emulsion.  
sued, but witho  
superadded. In  
the blood was fa  
tient complained  
pelling him to  
the attempt to a  
back. The cou  
sweat; the pul  
was frequent vo  
every two hours.  
3 xij. Abunda  
vulsions set in  
operation of va  
covery graduall  
from cramps, w  
foolish delirium  
which finally y

XXVI.—BARR  
358; Frank

“A solution  
for a horse, and  
the residue was  
drank by the  
Layru, Francis  
plain for a long  
ture, but soon  
the head, stupe  
the above lay  
tremities paral  
insensible and  
but hiccough;  
ble, the face s  
sively distorted

firmly closed, the hypochondria were distended and convulsively shaken. Warm milk was given, the jaw being opened by a spoon. At first the swallowing was difficult, the pharynx and oesophagus being so violently contracted, vomiting was followed by a return of consciousness. Bezoar Mineral was given, and a quack bled them all. Swooning ensued, with delirium, comatose stupefaction, then burning heat in the intestines, burning unquenchable thirst and cardialgia. The pulse was full and strong, the skin was very hot, the face was red and inflamed, and there was much anxiety. Milk was given. Soon there was a distressing itching, and then an eruption of small itch-like pustules. The eruption soon desquamated and the patient recovered perfectly."

XXVII.—TONNELLIER. *Journal de Médecine*, etc., par Corvisart, Lerou and Boyer, Vol. IV., pp. 15-29; *Frank's Magazine*, II., 375:

"A girl nineteen years of age, confessed to have taken Arsenic—probably in some soup at breakfast—on the morning of the 9th Nivose, year X. (1801). During the day she experienced no ill effect, though her countenance occasionally changed and she seemed restless, while she labored to conceal her pains and even to wear a pleasant face. Having dined heartily at 2 o'clock, she was taken at 8 P.M. with slight convulsions, lasting several minutes, after which the previous vomiting returned. (The account is not very clear, but it is given as I find it.—*Ed.*) As the patient would drink nothing, the matter vomited was scanty, consisting partly of the food taken at noon, with a mucous substance partly colorless, partly pale yellow, with a little frothy saliva mixed with a few streaks of blood. When called at 11 P.M., the writer found her extremely prostrate, kneeling upon the floor of her room, her head supported on her brother's arm, unable to sit upright; her face was unequally red and covered with sweat, the eyes were half open, swollen and filled with tears, the eyelids bright red, the voice often lost, respiration short, frequent sighing; frightful pains in the stomach, as if arising from fire; the patient

made laborious effort four hours; but her pulse was small, epigastrium uncomfortable, swallowing very difficult, time induced to drink, and almost without the vomiting ceased. She put herself upon her pills, but was heard to sneeze, which woke her up again. Her condition became worse, and again for eight minutes coughing and vomiting. The face, hands, and feet at intervals, and she was tortured, and she had the beginning of the chill. She was quiet again and in great misfortune; never coldness more marked. Considering, the pulse was about five o'clock, violet hue, the mouth with a slight rattling.

"This young woman made two attempts at suicide. The writer saw her in a severely attacked condition. Under the use of medicine she felt in the lower abdomen. Poisoning was still suspected.

Necropsy; external examination of the face, insurmountable loins, and back, countenance was pale. At death there was a

blood, especially posterior, and on the slight-  
ber of points without  
fore part of the lung  
otherwise very elastic  
specially the left, contain-  
as unusually distended  
surface there was an  
ed blood vessels; the  
normal and external coat  
were much distended  
stomach, more or less  
specially towards the  
it was nodulated by  
ere of a darkish hue;  
ed, especially towards  
of the tissues) had not  
ter the opening of the  
disappeared, and the  
ed. In the fluid taken  
as pund, which, according  
expansion of the mu-  
which traces of vessels  
at an inch and a half  
edges were about half  
this ulcer small mem-  
be cellular, and which  
al pieces of a crystal-  
s made by Dupuytren  
Arsenic. Dupuytren  
this last and fatal pois-  
as she had constant  
occupied by the cyst."

edecine, etc., Vol. V.,  
Messidor, rubbed the

head of his child,  
Oil, for the purpose  
pily and well. The  
of a violent headache  
over his whole  
found the child  
in the most extreme  
blisters; the pulse  
cold, clammy sweat  
same time frequent  
facial muscles; the  
an hour later. The

XXIX.—NEUMAN  
Frank's Magazine.

"A lymphatic  
with Arsenic by the  
hours after, uncom  
skin, white-powder  
had already ceased  
confined."

XXX.—BODENMILLER  
Arzt. Vereins  
zine, II., 39 :

"A child, three  
about half a she  
fourths of a grain  
appetite, retching  
couple of spoonfuls  
ing the use of the  
suspended in water  
sued; there was  
the beating of the  
unquenchable, ex  
ach, violent abdom  
coated tongue, se

breathing difficult. Under the use of Ferr. Carb.<sup>1</sup> the vomiting first ceased, then perspiration ensued and a refreshing sleep, though at times great restlessness was observed during sleep. Gradually the symptoms remitted, and the child was quite well on the fourth day, with exception of a looseness of the bowels, the discharges consisting of green, thin and bloody mucus, and this gradually disappeared."

XXXI.—YELLOLY. Edinburgh Med. Journal, Vol. V., pp. 389-392; Frank's Magazine, II., 320:

"A boy sixteen years old, on the 20th of April, 1809, at 10 P.M., took a great quantity of Arsenic, and died in twenty hours, after vomiting, diarrhoea, restlessness, and great thirst, though he did not, according to the account of those about, complain of any pain.

"*Post-mortem on the evening of the 23d, about forty-nine hours after death.*—No particular indications of putrefaction, though, on the inner side of the thigh, there was a faint, livid color. The stomach much distended, but without any apparent token of inflammation. The whole of the small intestine, to within three inches of the colon, was much inflamed; the duodenum and jejunum were thickened through most of their course; externally, there were some spots of bluish-red, but they were chiefly of a purple color, here and there with patches of fluid lymph. The part of the ileum which was not inflamed (about three inches in length), was still of a normal appearance, as was also the whole of the cæcum, the colon, and the rectum: the two latter, in their whole extent, were smaller than usual. The inner coating of the stomach, especially at the lesser curvature, and in the region of the pylorus, was much inflamed, dotted with many points of extravasated blood, and abraded in circular patches of the size of a two-shilling piece, or larger. There were one or two circular, thickened patches (as from the exudation of plastic lymph), with a few points of extravasated blood upon them. In the

<sup>1</sup> The Hydrated Peroxide of Iron, the usual antidote, was previously spoken of.



stomach, there was fluid, with castor oil administered on the day found a few pieces and a very small quantity. Inflammation did not involve the mucous membrane highly inflamed; the mucous membrane was inflamed but towards the end. In no part of the intestine the cohesion of the mucous membrane the most part normal.

XXXII.—M. LEON  
553-557, 1819;

"July 17th, 1818  
to the Island of W  
before, at 4 P.M., I  
walnut, thinking it  
quent chemical ex  
violent eructations,  
of the stomach; C  
till vomiting of blo  
and forty drops of  
dose was repeated  
and night they we  
general complaint  
and in the throat, v  
dysphagia and disc  
rival of the writer  
marked improvem  
about pains in the  
fuse sweat, gener  
upon the chest and  
oil was given with  
On account of the

in case of Marion Mylis, the pulse being 104 and strong, she was bled towards evening, and every hour a tablespoonful of the purest Carbonate of Potash was given, with Flowers of Sulphur. On the 18th, they all left their beds, relieved, but not entirely well. The purgative given the evening before, operated during the night. Every two hours, gr. xij. of Hepar Sulph. were given in addition to the mixture ordered yesterday; during the night, another purgative was given, and warm milk in abundance. Between 12 and 1 o'clock, the next day, there was an increase of all the previous symptoms in case of all the patients at the same time, as vomiting, purging, excessive pain in the stomach, heat, sore throat, with inflammation and internal and external swelling of the root of the tongue. About 3 o'clock Anna Murray could no longer speak or swallow; shortly after, trismus, with convulsions through the whole body, ensued. At three and a half o'clock, the same symptoms were observed in Marion Mylis. Kitty MacIntyre lost her speech and power of swallowing at the same time, though her lower jaw did not seem to be entirely shut. Thus they passed the night, it being impossible to give any medicine. At 9 A.M. of the 19th, Anna Murray was found in an apoplectic condition, breathing laboriously, the whole body being convulsed; the lower jaw was tightly closed, her countenance was pale and disfigured, (garstig,) the pulse 90, weak, insensibility to external impressions. Being removed to a cold room, large blisters were applied upon the pit of the stomach, and under the chin; she was bled four ounces from the jugular vein, and a powerful enema was given; in about an hour she could move her chin; a purgative was now given, and Hepar Sulph., as before. At 1 P.M. (after having been aroused from her stupor by sprinkling her face with cold water) she complained of violent headache, with burning and soreness of the throat. Under the continued use of the remedies and the employment of a hot foot-bath, she continued to improve during the whole day. On the same morning, at 9 o'clock, Kitty MacIntyre was found speechless, unable to swallow, with her hand constantly directed towards the larynx; her countenance was red, the

pulse 104, full; she was bled  $\text{℥ viij.}$ , with momentary relief; the remedies were continued. In the evening, except a headache, she felt pretty well. Marion Mylis was also speechless at the same time, could not swallow, and directed her hand constantly towards the larynx; sometimes there were convulsive spasms of the body, the lower jaw was closed, frequent laughter, face puffed up, pulse 106, strong; she was bled from the arm,  $\text{℥ vij.}$  and the above-mentioned remedies were continued; the night was passed well. The next morning all were improving, but at 9 P.M. Anna Murray and Kitty MacIntyre were attacked almost at the same time with headache, followed by violent delirium and loss of consciousness. Salt, blisters upon the neck, foot-baths, &c., were without effect; then, after five hours, cold affusions were used with immediate relief. Kitty MacIntyre became quiet at once, spoke quite rationally, soon fell asleep, and was quite cheerful on awaking. The same result followed the same treatment in case of Anna Murray. As Marion Mylis, who was in another house, heard of the delirium of the two others, she was affected in the same way, though not so violently. She was cured by the same treatment."

XXXIII.—WARD. *Edinburgh Med. Journal*, Vol. XXXIII, pp. 61, 65, 1830; *Frank's Magazine*, II., 322:

"On the 3d of October, 1829, at about 7 A.M., a tailor, seventeen years old, after a night's debauch, and after having passed seventeen hours, as far as was known, without eating anything, took about  $\text{℥ iij.}$  of Arsenic, mixed in water, and went to bed; scarcely two hours elapsed before the deed was discovered. At about  $9\frac{1}{2}$  A.M. he was found in bed, disposed to sleep, with restless and heavy eyes; pulse ninety, soft and rather weak; tongue heavily coated, slight nausea, but no pain at all except slight sensitiveness in the region of the stomach upon firm pressure; the functions of the heart were performed normally; after repeated draughts of lukewarm water, continued till half-past twelve, frequent vomiting

Apparently a portion of  
as now given, at first  
which was likewise follow-  
the stroke of the heart  
it quite compressible.  
a gallon of lukewarm  
again. All together  
of fluid; the fluid  
ained no food. Three  
piece of butter, was now  
pellets from the operation  
applied to the lower  
the navel which was  
not at all to slight;  
up the flow of blood,  
sweetened decoction of  
shes were applied upon  
of Castor Oil, in two  
hours. At midnight,  
roke of the heart not  
as lively, eyes heavier;  
all as he did two hours  
not printed; every half hour a  
of the linseed tea; at 3  
weak and quick pulse, fea-  
without any increase of  
was given were thrown  
Hyoscyamus and Muci-  
nities. At 11 A.M. the  
of the heart still quite  
pressure. Since 9 A.M.  
on the stomach; cup-  
tion of the extremities  
of Camphor, internally.  
bilious stools, mixed  
to stool; increasing  
beating of the heart),

cold extremities  
at last insensibility  
and death ensued.

*"Post-mortem*

countenance pale  
the extremities  
were much firm  
coloration was  
scrotum, the g  
dominal muscles  
ance: the pleura  
the diaphragm  
pericardium by  
little fluid, the  
containing about  
heart was small  
contracted muscles  
stance red like  
contained scarcely  
full: the coagula  
general were  
their vessels firm  
vascular, but not  
distended, muscles  
were no adhesions  
ble lymph effusions  
abnormally vascular  
and about the  
were found about  
were about twice  
ance of its innervation  
above-mentioned  
spots about an  
pylorus was morbid  
ternally, was  
was normal  
saffron yellow

and from the *caput coli* to the sigmoid flexure was distended, but at this last point it was much contracted, as was also the rectum, and not larger than one's thumb, and very hard. The walls of these parts were much thickened and their ligamentous bands abnormally contracted: internally they were normally vascular. The small intestines, also, were less vascular internally than externally, but their rugæ were very prominent and firm. In the small intestines was a thick yellowish fluid, but not foetid. There was no corrosion or ulceration of the inner-coating of the stomach or intestines; the spleen was darker than usual, and the kidneys more vascular. In the pelvis of the left kidney there was a small quantity of purulent fluid. The bladder was somewhat contracted and firm, not larger than a winter pear—its inner surface abnormally vascular, its rugæ very prominent. The pancreas was considerably injected; and there was a slight effusion into the peritoneal cavity."

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NOTE.—The Editor regrets that he finds himself unable to present a Proving of some new drug in this No., on account of the loss of MSS which were promised him. The subjoined Provings of *AMMONIACUM* and *ASPARAGUS* will, perhaps, supply the deficiency.

## AMMONIACUM GUMMI.

### PROVINGS.

THE following Provings of *Ammoniacum Gummi*, are by Dr. J. B. BUCHNER, of Munich. Hygea, XIII., 212:

I.—“C., a healthy man, 27 years old, of a bilious constitution, black-haired, made provings with this drug upon himself.

“June 8th.—Of *thirty-two grains*, dissolved in three ounces of distilled water, he took, at 7, 11, and 3 o'clock, *thirty drops*, upon sugar. He perceived no change in his feelings; on the contrary, he felt so comfortable, that he desired to take still more of the drug.

“June 9th.—After an evacuation in the morning, he took *half an ounce* of the solution, mixed with some syrup; and at 3 P.M. he took a whole ounce. At about 5 P.M. he had a sensation in the right arm, as if bruised (principally about the elbow); afterwards, weariness of the extremities, disposition to sweat, drowsiness.

“June 10th.—At 6 A.M. he took *three-fourths of an ounce*. Soon after, soft stool, yawning, because the stomach felt empty. The daylight hurt his eyes, although the sky was overcast. At about 10 A.M. there was a stitching pain in the right hip-joint, while sitting; a sensation of fulness extending up into the throat. After 12 o'clock, repeated stitching in the right groin, almost in the spermatic cords, returning in the evening. In the evening, heaviness of the limbs, stitching in various parts of the body—on the left great toe, on the left knee, in the chest, but not continuing long in the same place.

“June 11th.—He took, at about 7 and 9 o'clock, six grains each time. Immediately on rising, he felt a sluggishness and drowsiness, with depression of the spirits, which manifested

*mi.*

n; itching in the right

before 7 o'clock, at one

ermatic cord, distressing

gripping in the belly.

stool; tearing pain in

of the right foot, so that

ing in the left side of

toe, so that he cannot

Drawing and tearing in

alp of the occiput, on

ated pustules. Itching

and burning on the left

to go to bed till about 12

till 3 o'clock; but after

weeks morning, there was

nee.

or a couple of days past,

were still discharged;

ernal auditory passage;

ing deep in the throat,

ing in the right half of the

in the occiput, where the

were formed; prickling

day; also in the upper

lifting in the left shoulder;

ht submaxillary glands,

he and the pain in the whole right

the right knee-joint when

the urethra, diminishing in-

its distressing.

in the right shoulder;

recently returning stitches,

airy scalp; slight rough-

pot of the penis. He is

either walking or sitting, is

ayed till evening; dim-



ness of the sight i  
after rising, with  
days, towards eve  
the upper part of  
unpleasant feeling  
various parts, as  
sensation as if the  
eye-lid and the ey

"*June 29th.*—I  
fluid distilled from  
could not be with  
sensations already  
hairy scalp, more  
occiput, where the  
compelling him to  
The same thing o  
face, where he  
stitching in the g  
fore 9 o'clock, he  
pain, somewhat  
him to limp. Th  
bent up, diminis  
peared almost en

II.—"A wom  
watery solution  
was pain in the  
ance changed, an

III.—"St., 26  
size, pale face,  
youth.

"*July 2d.*—A  
cum in substan  
fleeting stitches  
spiring. On th  
taste in the mou  
a thin, yellowis

the chest, together with stitches in the left half of the breast when inspiring.

"*July 3d.*—In the afternoon he took the same dose as yesterday, after which (in the evening,) he felt jerking pains in the left thigh, in the course of the crural nerve; the oppression of the chest continued. The next day, on awaking, the nose, mouth and throat were distressingly dry; there was a tearing pain in both ankles, increase of urine and sweat; but diminished alvine evacuation.

"*July 5th.*—No new symptoms.

"*July 6th.*—*Eighteen grains.* Repeated tearing pain in the wrists and ankles; early next morning, the dryness of the mouth was worse than ever, as well as the oppression of the chest. After ten days, this dryness of the mouth, on awaking, was still perceived, and, moreover, an occasional tickling in the air passages, which, however, did not induce cough. After twelve days, this distressing dryness of the mouth had entirely disappeared, but the occasional tickling in the air passages still continued; the stools were delayed two or three days, and were of firm consistence."

IV.—"A.<sup>1</sup> I am thirty-three years old; have been troubled since my earliest days with constipation; often suffer in spring and autumn with angina and catarrh, and during the past winter was attacked with a rheumatic-gastric fever, followed by a pulmonary catarrh; during the last three-fourths of a year, however, I have felt quite well again.

"*January 15th.*—At 7 A.M., I took a grain of Gum. Ammon., with a scruple of sugar. Sensation of heat and slight burning in the scrobiculus cordis, occupying a space as large as a child's hand; dry roughness on the point of the tongue and the gums; occasional eructations of a resinous odor. After an hour, all these symptoms disappeared,

"On the 16th, *two grains*, with a scruple of sugar. Dull, stitching, jerking pains in the region of the cœcum, disappear-

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<sup>1</sup> Hygea, XXII., 264.

ing again after some minutes; returning, however, on change of posture, and especially when inclining towards the left side when lying. Dry roughness on the posterior part of the gums, with slight aching in the pit of the stomach; eructations; transient return of the pain in the cœcum. At night, unusually free discharge of wind.

"On the 17th, *four grains*. Bitter, rank taste; heaviness and aching in the pubic region; fleeting, dull, stitching pain in the region of the cœcum, but less than the day before. Half an hour after dinner, slight, transient, cutting pain about the navel.

"On the 18th, at 6 A.M., *five grains*. Taste as yesterday; aching in the pit of the stomach; heaviness and aching in the pubic region; jerking drawing in the left groin. The pressure in the pit of the stomach, and the sensation of aching and heaviness in the pubic region, seemed to alternate. Transient, stitching pains under the right short ribs, at 9 o'clock; chills running from the feet up over the back, at 10½ o'clock; short and slight indications of the previous cœcal pains.

"On the 19th, *six grains*. Dull, stitching, transient pains between the crest of the left ilium and the navel, immediately, and subsequently similar pains in the cœcal region. Several fleeting stitches through the fossa navicularis. Dull, stitching, jerking pains in the two left lower incisors (which were sound), at 7 o'clock. Aching in the pit of the stomach, though less than yesterday, Pulsation and restlessness in the whole body, not permitting me to go to sleep at night, though I had drank less beer than usual.

"On 20th, without medicine. In the morning, on awaking, purulent matter in the inner canthi of both eyes, but especially in the right. Continual dull, stitching pain in the right lower eyelid, much increased by moving the eyelids, touching them, or stooping; externally no change apparent. Restlessness and pulsations after going to bed, not allowing him to sleep for a long time.

"At 4 A.M. of the 21st, *seven grains*. Sensation of warmth

ami.

fell asleep again, and stitching, fleeting pains in the coecal region; present especially when stooping on the tarsus, as if a little could not detect any. temporal region, in an

Some aching in the pit of the navel. Single at 7½ o'clock. The pain, slight pains in the left, copious stools.

violent palpitation in the the heart was stronger than usual,) which made

A.M., several transient; returning at noon and elid, a similar sensation, dull, itching pain on the right arm and at the right ear, at noon. At the heart and arteries; fading.

grains. Fine, transient coecal region, and, after pains in the lower eyelids right one, a small, har-

medicine. I could perceive turning of the 27th, when minute or two.

ains, in a wafer. Aching similar to the previous point on the left side, some of used dreams and restless

sleep. Strong, distressing throbbing of the heart, which extended itself below the pit of the stomach, at night, when going to bed; it was more violent when lying on the back and on the left side; less when lying on the right side; preventing sleep for a long time.

"On the 29th, no medicine. Dull, drawing pain in the right trochanter, at 4 A.M., continuing an hour. Dull stitches in the right knee-joint and left elbow-joint (for an hour); constipation. In the evening, palpitation and restless sleep.

"On the 30th, no medicine, and none was taken till the evening of February 9th.

"*February 1st.*—From 3½ till 5½ P.M., dull stitching pain in the right trochanter major, with weariness of the leg. The previous constipation has given place to the usual daily stool.

"On the 9th, at 9 P.M., *twenty-seven grains*. For nearly an hour, after taking it, transient, short stitches under the short ribs on the left side, and similar pains between the superior and anterior spinous process of the ilium, and the left side of the navel. Many dreams at night, though the sleep was not much disturbed by them. In the morning, copious discharge of strong-smelling flatus; short rheumatic stitches in the left eye-teeth. Chilliness half an hour after dinner, at one o'clock, extending from the feet upwards over the back. Hard, sluggish stool. Ill-humored. At evening, weariness in both hip-joints for several hours. Dull, aching drawing in the testicles for some minutes.

"On the 11th, no medicine. The peculiar dull, stitching pains in the left hypochondrium were felt; short rheumatic pains in the metacarpal bones of the right hand, in the elbow, and the shoulder.

"On the morning of the 12th, the peculiar, dull, stitching cœcal pains, alternating with a similar pain on the corresponding part of the left side.

"From the 13th to the 16th, without medicine. Difficult stool; even when there was a slight sensation of urging to stool, the rectum was so inactive that the stool only was effected by much effort, and with interruptions.

"On the 17th, no medicine. Regular stool. For three days past, in the morning, coughing up of a slight, soluble, thickish mucus from the larynx.

"On the 18th, at 9 P.M., *thirty grains*, in a wafer. Aching and tension in the pit of the stomach. Slight jerking stitching about the short ribs, on the left side; more toward the anterior surface of the breast; aching and tension, as if pressed together, about the navel (half an hour after taking the drug), continuing only a few minutes. Aching and tension below the navel, on the left side, from which was developed a peculiar, dull, stitching (apparently superficial) pain. Many confused dreams.

"On the 19th, no medicine. A soft evacuation after partaking of fruit, yet without any sufficient inclination. On the 20th, the stool was soft, but without straining. Sensation of weariness in the right trochanter major; dull, stitching pain in the outer and upper surface of the left foot. Disagreeable drawing in the right spermatic cord.

"On the 21st, dull, drawing pains in the right deltoid muscle, at 9 A.M. Sleep normal.

"On the 22d and 23d, soft stools of dark brown fæces; single rheumatic, fleeting pains in the right arm, now at this point, now at another.

"*February 24th.*—Normal stool. Rheumatic pain in the right shoulder. Single transient stitches in the right ear.

"*March 20th, 1846.*—With this proving of *Ammoniacum*, my previous habitual constipation has disappeared, and if the stool does not return regularly every day, yet it is always of a soft, and sometimes, indeed, of a pappy consistence.

"Dr. Nusser examined the urine passed, after taking the largest dose, and found no lactic acid, and no lactate of urea.

"The marked acid reaction, which continued for several days, arose from the surplus of uric acid which was deposited after some time. The urine also contained much mucus. After a few days, many torulæ (*fadenpilze*) were formed. . . . Albumen was not present. Even when cold, the urine had a peculiar smell,

and was more pungent than natural ; while evaporating, also, it gave forth a peculiar odor."

V.—"B., 26 years old, of a sanguine temperament, not of a powerful frame, with brown hair, and enjoying constant good health.

"*May 11th.*—He took *two grains* of Ammoniac, in substance. In the afternoon, a slight sensation of confusion of the head, drowsiness, slight pain in the pubic region. Otherwise, no symptoms.

"*May 12th.*—*Four grains* were taken in the morning. Immediately after, a bitter taste in the mouth ; after some hours, slight pains in the abdomen ; somewhat increased confusion of the head and sleepiness, with a sensation as if bruised in the limbs, and pains, continuing half an hour, in the course of the crural nerve. A few hours after, a dose of *six grains*.

"On the 21st, aching over the eyes and in the forehead—rather stronger in the temporal regions—continuing nearly the whole day, but moderately, being somewhat relieved after dinner. In the throat, a roughness and dryness were present. Colic-like pains ensued in the afternoon, but were transient. The alvine evacuation was diminished, while the urinary discharge was increased ; at the same time, the pain in the pubic region, which was at first but slight, became quite severe. Stitching in the shoulder and axilla, extending down to the elbow, during ten or fifteen minutes. The pain in the course of the crural nerve extending itself towards the inguinal ring and the spermatic cord. The pulse was evidently accelerated ; inclined to sweat ; sleep as quiet as usual, but woke up occasionally.

"On the 22d, after a dose of *nine grains*, the confusion, heaviness and pain in the head were so combined with drowsiness, that all inclination to labor disappeared. The stitching pains piercing through the head were very distressing. These pains continued, with but little interruption, through the whole day.

"It seemed as if dust floated before the eyes, (which were heavy from sleeping,) and moved hither and thither ; at the same time there was pressure upon the orbital region. There

was a humming perceived in the ears, which continued, however, but a short time. Yellow coated tongue, and bitter taste. In the afternoon, a pappy stool ensued, with rumbling in the bowels. Severe stitches in the spermatic cord, and in the left pubic region. Respiration accelerated; pulse tense. Pains like rheumatic pains were felt in the left shoulder, the knee, and the right ankle. During the whole day he was in a gloomy state of mind. The sleep was often interrupted.

"*May 23d.*—Not having taken any more of the drug, the same pains presented themselves, though in a less degree, except the confusion of the head and drowsiness, which were as severe as ever.

"*May 24th.*—No medicine being taken, there were traces of the previous symptoms, chiefly of the drowsiness.

"*May 25th.*—Immediately after a dose of *twelve grains*, there were eructations of a strong, resinous, bitter taste; otherwise, the forenoon passed without any symptoms. After one o'clock, there was great rumbling in the abdomen for half an hour, and, somewhat later, several pappy stools. Still later, while reading, I was attacked with vertigo, which passed into a headache, and continued far into the night. The lips were dry, and I experienced a burning sensation. After taking supper, there was aching in the stomach, and the pulse became more frequent. Before I went to bed, I experienced tearing, but, for the most part, very fleeting pains in the right shoulder, knee, and ankle; also in the left tarsal bones, but less severe. Great lassitude, without having really become previously fatigued, the limbs feeling as if bruised. Although great drowsiness had continued through the whole day, I did not get to sleep till late at night; the sleep was disturbed, as every time I dropped asleep I was awakened by frightful dreams, and it was a long time before I could get to sleep again.

"*May 26th.*—At 4 A.M., *fifteen grains*. Soon after, violent eructations, scraping sensation in the cesophagus, and passage of strong-smelling flatus; morose temper; weary, and as if beaten; aching in the forehead, with confusion of the whole head, and such drowsiness that any effort or labor was utterly



impossible. The pulse was tense. Before the eyes, a cloud of dust was constantly waving. Subsequently, transient stitches under the ribs, and about the navel, chiefly at the left side. In the evening, drawing pain in the right trochanter and left knee, and also along the spermatic cord. Great weariness and sensation as if bruised, which prevented sleep for a long time; restless sleep.

"May 27th.—Without medicine. Soft stool; sensation of weariness in the right thigh; painful drawing in the left foot and spermatic cord. Separate stitches in the right ear, and great drowsiness.

"On the 28th, there were still some remains of the above-mentioned symptoms."

"G. Jahnel (Dissert de Gum. Ammoniac, Lips, 1857, p. 31,) experienced, after taking from *one to sixteen grains* of the pulverized gum, a bitterish, unpleasant taste in the throat; after swallowing, a sensation in the throat as from a dry cough; subsequently, slight pains in the belly, with borborygmi.

"From *sixteen to twenty-four grains* produced in the throat and œsophagus a sensation of sharpness and burning; afterwards, chilliness and wandering pains in the abdomen, followed by an abundant mucous stool; at the same time there was also a mucous discharge from the nose, with frequent sneezing and mucous expectoration. Jahnel was suffering at the time from a coryza.<sup>1</sup>

"After *twenty-six grains*, pains were observed in a few hours throughout the whole forehead, increased all day till evening, and prevented any intellectual labor. The pulse was somewhat quick, frequent, and hard. Next day, the stools were sometimes fluid, the expectoration mucous and more copious than normal. The above-mentioned pains continued some days.

"After taking *thirty grains*, fasting; previous symptoms returned with greater severity, the severest headache also continued through the night, and prevented sleep. Another symp-

<sup>1</sup>Are not these catarrhal symptoms, then, from the Ammoniacum?—Griesse-lich.

tom, noticed also by my colleague, was a humming in the ear, so violent as to injure the hearing; at the same time there was such a cloudiness before the eyes, that things which could be previously recognized from the room, without difficulty, seemed now as if enveloped in clouds."

The following interesting notice of this drug is found in Frank's Magazine, Vol. II., p. 593 :

"Wichmann (Hufeland's Journal, Vol. X., Part III., pp. 67-72, 1800), relates four cases, in which, after the free use of Ammoniacum, dimness and obscuration of the sight ensued in the evening, amounting almost to blindness. A patient described stars and fiery points, which at the time floated before his eye. When he ceased taking the medicine, the next day, his eyes were sound again. Lentin confirms W.'s observations; and Stieglitz found a place (in Burggrav. de aëre, etc., Francofurt, ad Moen,) where this effect upon the eyes by Ammoniacum and Galbanum is spoken of. In the cases observed by the latter, blindness, also occurred in the evening. The patient saw beams of light and sparks proceeding from the eyes, and a burning bright light, surrounded by brilliant-colored rings, while others saw things as through a thick mist, or a cloud of dust."

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## ASPARAGUS OFFICINALIS.

### PROVINGS.

THE following Provings are given by Dr. J. B. BUCHNER, of Munich. Hygea, XII., 428 :

I.—"N., a vigorous, healthy young man, 26 years old, of bilious constitution, and dark-haired, having cut some shoots of *Asparagus* into small pieces, poured alcohol upon them. After some time, he pressed out the juice, and with this Tincture made the following Proving.

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of unpleasant odor. At 2½, *thirty drops*. Pressing pains in both temples, increased by pressure upon them. Heaviness of the forehead. The urine passed at 4 o'clock, was turbid again, but subsequently became clear, and formed a white, flocky sediment.

"*March 24th.*—At 7 o'clock, *one hundred drops*; and at 8 o'clock, *fifty drops*. Even before taking the drops, slight indications of cramps in the calves. Distressing cough, with fulness of the chest, and copious mucous expectoration. Sweetish, insipid taste in the mouth. Almost constant hawking, with a rough feeling in the throat. Pain in the chest after breakfast. The stitching in the left side of the breast, on inspiring, which barely announced itself yesterday afternoon, was more decided to day, but is of short duration. Shooting pains, while sitting, through the loins, in the region of the lumbar vertebræ. Retching while coughing; griping in the region of the navel, which is painful when touched. The excretion of urine, I have not found increased as yet.

"An hour and a half after dinner, the urine is turbid again, without being dark, with fine motes, which first became very manifest on reducing the urine with distilled water. Odor of the urine as before.

"The urine which was kept over night formed on the sides of the vessel a reddish deposit. In the afternoon, an insufficient stool; the usual stool in the morning, however, occurred. In the evening, pinching in the belly below the navel; constriction of the chest, chiefly while writing. At 10 P.M., before falling asleep, drawing in the left toe, which he had cut with an axe when a boy. Before 5 A.M. he awoke with nausea: vomited four times, of the food taken in the evening, with bile and much mucus; then fæcal bilious diarrhœa. A quarter of an hour later, frequent, repeated vomiting, with increased effort. The urine which was passed at this time, scanty in quantity, is far more cloudy than previously. Pains, as from a dislocation,<sup>1</sup> while walking (four times in the forenoon,

<sup>1</sup> Dolorem in membris luxatis ortum sedat Asparagus.—*Tragus*. Asparagus soothes the pain occurring in dislocated limbs.

March 25th) in the neck of the right thigh bone, which prevents his rapid motion, and now and then compels him to limp. There were no more well-marked symptoms, though N. experienced several (but indescribable) changes of sensation.

"*March 26th.*—At 7 A.M., *sixty drops*. Through the whole day, as before, there was serenity of mind. The pain, as if from dislocation, returned to-day while walking. Less inclined to hawk and cough than for two days. Slight sensation of stitching in the region of the heart, after eating. Palpitation of the heart, with anxious restlessness, increased by motion and going up stairs. At 2 o'clock, *twenty drops*. At 4 o'clock, pain in the loins, at the beginning of the false vertebræ.—(Sacrum.—*Ed.*) Pain in the breast, with tension when inspiring. Sensation as if the chest were hollow, with external heaviness of the same.

"*March 27th.*—At 7 A.M., *two hundred drops*. Coppery taste in the mouth; inclination to hawk and cough, rising from deep in the throat; the mucus is more readily loosened upon each turn of coughing, without producing any retching. Pain in the muscles, in the middle of the thigh, as if bruised, making it very difficult to walk, especially when going up an ascent. On touching these parts, a sore pain. The right foot was much more painful than the left. The pulse slightly accelerated. Sudden darting pains through the right side of the chest, that made him start up, at 10 A.M.

"*March 28th.*—At 7 A.M., *eighty drops*. The press of business prevented my making accurate observations to-day. Most of the pains were aggravated on motion. Palpitation of the heart frequently occurred, and oppression of the chest. The tension was increased when taking a deep breath. Symptoms of pain in the loins, and the other pains, continued the whole afternoon, so that I was often obliged to throw the chest forward and the head backward, to find relief. Late in the evening, stitching pains, first above the right, then below the left side of the left knee, while sitting.

"*March 29th.*—At 6 A.M., *two hundred and fifty drops*. Rheumatic pains in the region of the right axilla. Burning in the urethra; hawking up of mucus; straining cough, with

inclination to vomit; retching, when attempting to cough, that brought water into the eyes.

"At 8 o'clock, *two hundred drops*. The beat of the heart was hardly perceptible; pulse small, compressible; abdomen distended; sore pain on the upper surface of the thigh, and when bending the leg at the hip and knee-joint, continuing for three days, which made it very difficult to walk. The right leg is much weaker than the left. Vertigo in the forehead. Palpitation of the heart, especially after motion. To-day, for the first time, the discharge of urine is increased. At 4 P.M., the urine contained motes again, as was usual at this time. Toward evening, cough again. Pain in the region of the shoulder, on touching it; rheumatic pain between the shoulder-blades."

II.—The same prover, three years earlier, made a proving with the same tincture, taking *thirty* or *forty drops*, and observed the following symptoms:

"Irregular, quickened, two-fold stroke of the heart. Pulse accelerated, when sitting; palpitation of the heart, while sitting, so that the leaves of the book which he held in his hand trembled. Increased flow of urine, beer-brown, without sediment. After urinating, burning in the urethra, with sensation as if there were some urine yet to pass. Yawning, drowsiness in the morning. Stitches and tickling in the eyes; aching of the brain, near the eyes. Painless cavity and exfoliation of a carious molar tooth<sup>1</sup>."

III.—"St., a healthy man, 25 years of age, fair and lean, of sanguine temperament, was attacked with frequent sneezing, as was N., after smelling the tincture.

"*Twenty drops* produced no well-marked symptoms. One morning, *forty drops* produced confusion of the head, and a vertiginous staggering, cutting and burning in the urethra,

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<sup>1</sup> Sedat (Asparagus) et dentium dolorem.—*Tragus*. Asparagus also relieves toothache. Schroeder and Tabernæmontanus used it externally against toothache.

which also occurred after eating boiled Asparagus; then, drawing pains in both groins; colic, with bilious diarrhœa; burning and soreness at the anus.

"Next morning, he took *thirty drops*, and observed the following symptoms. Tickling and inclination to cough, but the expectoration was difficult; difficulty of breathing when moving or going up stairs. At night, he was obliged to sit up in bed to relieve his breathing.

"The next day, *sixty drops*. A peculiar anxiety, with palpitation of the heart, and ill humor. When inspiring, stitches in various parts of the chest, especially about the left shoulder-blade. There was a copious discharge of tenacious mucus from the throat; face pale; urging to urinate; urine of a tolerably strong odor. The saliva was so sweetish, that St. thought it was mixed with blood."

Fearing hæmoptysis, he would make no further proving.

IV.—"Asparagus promotes the flow of the menses," says Zwinger. "That I (Buchner) might have at least something to say on this point, I gave Asparagus to a girl whose menses regularly continued three days. On the evening of the second day of her menses, and on the morning following, she took *sixty drops* of the tincture, whereupon the flow continued about a day longer than usual. But she could not be induced to make further proving."<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>If apology is needed for giving so scanty a Proving as this latter (if it may be called a Proving), it may, at least, serve to call attention to this (supposed) property of Asparagus.—*Ed.*

## GELSEMINUM SEMPERVIRENS.

### PROVING.

**F**OR the following interesting Proving of *Gelseminum Sempervirens*, we are indebted to JOHN C. MORGAN, M.D., of Alton, Illinois :

I have at various times, when in health, taken a few pellets (saturated with the mother-tincture) dry on the tongue. No symptoms, except some fulness of the anterior part of the head, felt within a few minutes after each dose, and soon disappearing.

*April 3d*, or rather 4th, (i.e., sometime after midnight, and just before going to bed), took *four drops* of the mother-tincture on the tongue. In fifteen minutes, a stitch traversing the eyelids on the right side, vertically; afterwards, a sense of contraction in the scalp, in the centre of the forehead. Sound sleep until 8 A.M. On rising, took again *four drops*; and at 11 A.M., *four drops*. Insufficient stool at 10 A.M. Walking, and other exercise, easily induced perspiration. Evacuation of flatulence, both ways, frequently. At noon, slight heart-burn, and pain at the cardia, whilst riding. At 8 P.M., took *four drops*. At 11 P.M., *five drops*. Afternoon and evening, some irritability of the right testis, and, afterwards, dragging pain in the same, extending to both groins and the hypogastrium, followed by escape of flatus and relief of the pain. At 11½ P.M., movements of flatus in the lower bowels, slight colicky feeling, as if the bowels would be moved, and eructations of wind and bland fluid. Intense but transient itching of small points on the face, and at the edge of the hair, on the forehead, right side, and elsewhere on the scalp. Itching about the elbows and forearms. Aching in the left rectus femoris muscle, and drawing in the right calf. Sneezing, followed by tingling and sense of fulness in the nose. At 12 P.M., took *six drops*. Sound sleep until 7 A.M.; difficult, weary waking.

*April 5th*.—After rising, took *seven drops*. General vivacity.



At breakfast, dull ache on the right side of the head; gastric oppression; had to loosen the waistbands, after which, colicky sensation to the left of the navel, as if a stool would shortly be passed. After breakfast, vertiginous sensation (transiently), followed by confused vision, especially of distant objects; and, when turning the eyes, the sense of sight is tardy in following the movement, things appearing for several seconds to be blurred, and the eye remaining unfixed in its new direction; but no sensation of gauze or film. This symptom attended a tardy convalescence from a fever (not treated by *Gels. Semp.*, except the first day) last year, continuing for a week, relieved by *Nux. v.*, 3, in part, and finally cured by *Acon. 3*. It is accompanied by a disposition to partially close the eyes, as if to steady the balls by the pressure of the orbiculares palpebrarum muscles. At 11 A.M., having put off the usual defecation, had a slow stool, leaving a sensation of more remaining to be passed, and of abdominal repletion. The visual confusion gradually wore off by night, no more medicine being taken. Sound sleep most of the night.

*April 6th.*—In the morning, at 8 o'clock, took, of a new specimen, *five drops*. General vigorous feeling. After breakfast, a good stool; afterwards, a very marked renewal of the confusion of sight, with heavy-looking eyes. Found this symptom much less when holding a finger vertically beyond the nose—also, when either eye is closed. When reclining, some languor and drowsiness (just before a heavy shower). On rising, a dull pain in the occiput, and slight tendency to throbbing in the right side of the head. Previously (at breakfast), a transient and slight cutting pressure on the left side. (The confusion of sight may be compared with that produced by alcohol.) Some heat and dryness of the hands at 10 A.M. Pulse, at 11 A.M., when sitting, 76. Afternoon, languor and drowsiness, on reclining for the purpose of study. Slept an hour, and, on being roused, felt unwilling, at first, to move; eyes transiently blood-shot. After stirring around awhile, less languor. On lying down again, pulse 54 to 60; when sitting up, 64 to 68. Hands, especially the palms, felt hot and dry. Evening, pulse 72, when sitting—always full and strong, as

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neck—the latter when lying down, the former when walking—soon passing off. The confusion of sight much increased during the evening. At 9½, sneezing, and dull headache; continual cardialgia and eructations when sitting; pulse 72. The pimple is sore, and has an areola embracing the diameter of a pea, quite red and inflamed. (Such an eruption not experienced at any other time.)

*April 10th.*—At 8½, took *twenty-one drops*, in water. Until 4 P.M., the disturbance of sight was great; mind listless and incapable of reflection, as after ague, with a not severe, dull headache all day, and digging in the right ear all the afternoon. At 9½, a soft, bilious stool, preceded by threatenings of diarrhoea—the latter renewed at noon by exciting news, and, afterwards, in walking; and also, while walking, a feeling in the knee-joint, as if the relation of the bones were deranged, and they did not fit, as in partial luxation. Several times during the day, saliva was found colored yellowish, as if by blood; and all the latter part of the day, bad, foul, spoiled taste and breath, with frequent need to rinse the mouth or spit. Light, whitish coat on the tongue. Contractive sensation in the right side of the neck, at 5 o'clock. Afterwards, noticed the headache in the top of the head, whilst writing; afterwards in the left occipital region, directly on both sides, and in the upper cervical region, and again on the top, and then in the left side—all whilst engaged in writing a few minutes. Afterwards, a settled, dull, dragging headache, mainly in the occiput, mastoid, and upper cervical region, extending to the shoulders, relieved when sitting, by reclining the head and shoulders on a high pillow. Early sleep after supper. When roused, some headache still; mind composed and clear (11½ P.M.) After writing awhile, pulse 64 to 68; palms of the hands dry and heated, as also the lips.

*April 11th.*—No medicine. Perceived two more pimples, one at the right corner of the os hyoides, the other at the left anterior temporal ridge, above the brow. Near noon, while sitting, a stitch in the external auditory meatus; afterwards, aching at the left anterior part of the trapezius muscle (in the

neck) when leaving a warm room. Threatenings of diarrhoea. Stool, after breakfast, same as yesterday. Painless redness about the orifice of the urethra; slight affection of the sight during the forenoon. During the night sat up a long time with a very sick patient, sleeping five hours upon some hard chairs. Rode home before breakfast, (8½ A.M.) and *as usual* after exercise without breakfast, had headache on the right side, with occasional throbbing from exertion. After breakfast, a tea-colored stool, more consistent. Slept several hours; afterwards, headache better, but renewed by exertion. Another pimple, sore to touch, at the left side of the larynx; the first one less sore, like a small cutaneous induration. These are like minute furunculi, but thus far no suppuration. During the afternoon, mental and bodily inactivity. At supper-time, going (after writing) to a warm room, felt thirst, languor, and aching in the sacro-iliac and lumbar regions, and the lower part of the left thigh, as when a fever is commencing. Felt the pains more while eating. After moderately partaking, experienced a sudden satiety. Felt pretty comfortable after taking hot tea, but some pains and headache still. After writing for a few minutes, crampy pain in the bend of the right elbow while walking. Pains continued, during the evening, in the left thigh and knees. Colic. Attempted a stool: much wind, only, passed. Headache ceased by sitting; as at other times. Dreamy sleep, and early waking.

*April 13th.*—Renewed semilateral headache (slight). Deep yellow, soft stool, after breakfast. First pimple the sorest; the others less so.

*April 14th.*—Tingling in the nares. Sudden catch or twist on the inside of the patella, when sitting down to breakfast. Afterwards, bloody mucus in the nose. Tea-colored, semi-solid stool.

*April 15th.*—The pimples disappearing; continued semilateral headache, caused, doubtless, by the exciting news of the day. Stools bilious. No characteristic symptoms farther, except duplications of the above, for some days; the diet being careless, and the mind disturbed by the news of the time, impairing farther accuracy.

